THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH, 1866. "Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER. TERMS: $2.00—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 34. EMPORIUM PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 27. 1899. NO. 9.

Political Announcements.

All Announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

County Commissioner.

Having lived in this county nearly all my life and never having asked for, or held, a county office, I have taken this opportunity to offer myself as candidate for County Commissioner, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

DELOS BURLINGAME.

Sizerville, Pa., Feb. 20, 1899.

R. C. DODSON,

—THE—

Druggist,

EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.

At Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,

THAT DISTRESSING PAIN.

No need of suffering from Heakache when it is so easy to have and to take our sure cure.

Some headache remedies are harmful. These are made to cure headache; have no bad effect; sure to do you good as well as to cure the pain. Regular large package, 25c.

DODSON'S PHARMACY,

Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.

Manly Words.

For weeks prior to the acquittal of Senator Quay for conspiracy to use the funds of the state deposited in the People's Bank, well informed people knew that the evidence to be introduced was not deemed sufficient for prosecution. At the close of the State Senate a resolution was offered, calling on the Attorney General to commence proceedings against those persons charged with receiving interest on state deposits in the past years. Of course this was a move to strike at Senator Quay. Hon. J. H. Cochran, of Lycoming, the Democratic leader of the Senate, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion he carried by a vote of 33 yeas to six nays. Senator Cochran, whom everybody knows is not identified with Senator Quay or his friends, when interviewed, said of the charges against Senator Quay: "I happen to know that the papers in this case were submitted to former Attorney General McCormick with a view to have him take some action on behalf of the Commonwealth. After a careful inquiry into the facts, Mr. McCormick decided that there was no foundation upon which a prosecution either criminal or civil could be brought against Senator Quay." Senator Cochran is not a pea-nut politician; he is too broad guaged in his composition to set by and allow an injustice done to a political foe and his manly words upon this occasion are not surprising to those of our people who know the gentleman and respect him for his life-long record of fairness and justice at all times to his political apponents. Character assassins will have to turn to other men than Senator Cochran to blacken the characters of honored citizens and wreck the homes of esteemed gentlemen. He is too large a man for that and knows the hard knocks required to climb the ladder from a poor boy to his present honored position in the business world, society and politics.

An Emporium Girl Becomes a Voter.

WICHITA, Kan., April 13, 1899.

To the Editor of the Press,

DEAR SIR:—In response to your request, I will endeavor and be pleased to tell you a little something about my experience as a voter away out here in Kansas. It was a real novel treat to me.

For months previous to the election, all you could hear was, "have you registered yet; and whom are you going to vote for?" It was very amusing, and especially so to hear the ladies lauding up their different candidates.

The ladies are all called for and if they so desire are driven to the polls; both sexes voting at the same place. You are asked your name and the ward you live in and if the same is found on the books you are given your ticket, then you enter a booth and as the "Lord's of Creation" do, you have the same privilege to affix your little X after any name you choose. It is all done very quietly, modestly and quickly; in no way injurious or degrading to the honor or dignity of a true lady, as the best ladies of the city voted. I must say I thoroughly enjoyed it (only when it came to the registering, then you must tell your *age*—not how many summers) and was anxious to learn the results. I was elated when I heard the Republican mayor was elected—he was the important candidate to vote for. Ladies here are only privileged to vote for municipal officers.

I am sure all the ladies and girls in Emporium would enjoy the sport of voting. It would be no trouble then, Mr. Mullin, to get elected. I know all the ladies would give you a vote.

All the gentlemen are very liberal and courteous, when it nears election time, as they want the ladies' votes and not all of them vote as their husbands and sweethearts dictate. In all, I would not have missed voting for anything; it is very good fun and interesting, making one feel the importance of American citizenship. Whether or not it will prove a benefit to the female portion of the world, remains to be seen. It suffices now, if nothing more, for the fun and privilege of being up with the men. You must try and give us a little of this fun in Pennsylvania, Mr. Mullin.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours truly,

MARGARET MCDONALD.

The writer of the above, Miss Margaret McDonald, is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McDonald, of Emporium. She has been in Kansas almost two years, making her home with relatives. Miss McDonald is a bright, very intelligent and well posted young lady, especially upon the leading questions of the day. Unlike her father, she is a red-hot Republican and when at home here "Angus" has to keep mum on politics, if he does not want to be wound up like a ball. We can assure our lady friend that we hope, at some future day, to see the Pennsylvania ladies accorded the right of suffrage upon all municipal questions. Why not?

To the School Directors of Cameron County.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of May 8, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention at the Court House in Emporium on the first Tuesday in May, A. D., 1899, being the second day of the month, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

Convention will be called to order at 1:30 p. m.

MATTIE M. COLLINS,

County Superintendent of Cameron County.

Emporium, Pa., April 8, 1899. 7-3t

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart. v34-n2-1y

MARRIED.

LEWIS—MASON.—At M. E. Parsonage, Emporium, Pa., April 8th, 1899, by Rev. W. P. Shriner, MR. JEROME E. LEWIS and MISS BLANCHIE MASON, both of Sterling Run.

Gone to the Hospital.

Last evening, Peter R. Beattie was taken to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, at Philadelphia. Mr. Beattie has been a great sufferer for a long time and it is earnestly hoped he may be restored to health. His ailment is gravel. Dr. Smith accompanied him.

Election of County Superintendent.

Next Tuesday the School Directors of Cameron county will meet in Convention and elect a County Superintendent of Schools. Miss Mattie Collins, our present efficient Superintendent will be elected by acclamation, an honor rightly belonging to the lady, for she certainly has made a very efficient official.

Surprise to the Pastor.

Last Friday evening a large party of ladies and gentlemen called on Rev. Shriner and family to pay their respects, the occasion being the Rev. gentleman's thirty-ninth birthday. They were received in a very hospitable, open-hearted, Methodist style and were made to feel at home. Those who attended enjoyed the occasion hugely.

"Play Ball."

There will be a meeting held at the Commercial House, Saturday evening, April 29, 1899, for the purpose of reorganizing the Emporium base ball team and appointing a manager. All of last year's players and substitutes are requested to be present. Emporium business men and all who may be interested are cordially invited to attend. MASCOT.

Anthony Hope's Latest Romance.

Anthony Hope's new romance. "The Countless Emila," beginning in the May Ladies' Home Journal, will be read with the greatest interest by its arthor's admirers in this country. In the very opening chapter the readers curiosity is aroused in the livelist possible way. The story is in Anthony Hope's characteristic vein, and carries one's interest as unwaveringly as did "The Prisoner of Zenda," with which he entertained and delighted every lover of a good story well told.

Burial of Mrs. Katharine Welsh.

The PRESS last Thursday contained the announcement of the sad death of this excellent lady, leaving three small children orphans. The funeral was held last Saturday morning from the residence of the deceased on Walnut street. The attendance was very large and silently the cortege wended its way to St. Mark's church, where Mass was said over the remains of the dead. Father Downey delivered a touching address and spoke eloquently of deceased's many christian qualities. The large church was filled with our citizens, of all creeds—called to pay a last mark of respect to a kind mother and dutiful daughter.

The attendance of friends from out of town was very large and testified to the respect in which the deceased was held, especially so at her old home in Sterling Run. The Lady Maccabees attended the funeral in a body.

The following friends from abroad attended the funeral: John Wade, (brother) Scranton, Pa.; James Wade, (brother) Clarendon; Frank Wade, (brother) Falls Creek; William Wade, (brother) Sterling Run; Mrs. F. G. Hoag, and Miss Agnes Wade, (sisters) Sterling Run; John Welsh, (brother) Waymart, Pa.; A. Kinney and Mrs. Riley, (cousins) Renovo, Pa.; Mrs. Mary McGuire, Buckwalter; Miss Lizzie Foley, Scranton.

If you do not, you should take the PRESS.

BRIEF MENTION.

Congressman Sibley donates his salary, $10,000, to the several hospitals of his district.

Don't box a child's ears. Nature provided a place where there is no danger of bursting the drum and making the child deaf.—Dansville Breeze.

Sheriff Munday sold the Lord farm to L. K. Huntington; the Hirsch home to Frank Shives and the Havens property to the Rochester Building & Loan Association.

Notices were printed at this office offering a reward for the arrest of the burglars who broke into the Tannery store, at Sterling Run, on the night of April 19th. A quantity of goods were taken. No clue as yet.

The trnstees of the M. E. church of Emporium, met last evening and decided to let the contract for frescoing the church to Mr. Rudy, of Harrisburg. When completed the improvements contemplated will add greatly to this handsome church edifice.

Banks now charge on all checks other than on the local banks an exchange fee of ten cents for checks not exceeding $10.00. Checks for amounts larger than $10.00 fifteen cents will be charged until the amount reaches $124.00, after which one-eighth per cent will be charged.—Ex.

Our neighboring town, Cameron, will soon be depopulated unless something soon strikes it to revive its depressed condition. This week three families leave—B. C. Johnson and family and Fred Schwab and wife, to Johnsonburg; Frank Linninger and wife, to Coudersport.

I licked a dozen stamps to-day for telegrams I sent; I licked and stuck one on a bill with which I paid my rent; I licked a stamp to paste upon a note which I renewed. And then I licked another one to make a mortgage good. I've licked these stamps to show that I respect my country still, and now I'd like to lick the man who introduced that bill.—Ex.

The girls who give way to a desire to gad about the streets and cultivate the acquaintance of young men who act the simpering simpleton is laying the foundation for a useless after life. Ten to one after she is married she will develop into a slatternly gossip, if no greater misfortune befalls her. It is the girl of good sound sense, the girl that loves home and helps mother that wins the model husband and becomes an ornament to womanhood. The girl that does this and devotes some of her time to reading tries to win the esteem of everybody, while the gadding street ornament wins the admiration of those whose admiration is not worth having.—Ex.

Secretary Edge of the State Department of Agriculture has recently issued Bulletin No. 44 of the Department which, as long as the supply lasts, will be sent to all applicants free of cost by addressing Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Bulletin, in addition to showing the analysis of each fertilizer also shows the price per ton at which each was sold at the point at which the samples were selected, and also the comparative commercial value per ton, thus enabling the reader to judge at a glance which of the different grades appear to be best worth the price asked for them. All samples were drawn without the knowledge of the manufacturer, by sworn agents of the Department and may be taken as fairly representing the different brands as sold to farmers in the state.

Too Late to Classify.

Jos. Kaye has joined Henry Auchu at Pittsburg and the two are now in the South on a tour of inspection.

Frank Shives continues to make extensive improvements on his residence and store. We notice he is defacing those handsome (?) oil paintings.

Frank McGloin, Sr., was buried at Ridgway last Sunday. Many from Emporium attended the funeral, among the number being members of the Farrell family, M. C. Tulis and M. T. Hogan.

The many friends and admirers of Sergeant Frank T. McNarney will be pleased to hear that the President has granted the brave soldier a certificate of honor for bravery displayed in Cuba. He is J. P. McNarney's brother.

W. H. Baker, of Ridgway, editor of the *Advocate*, and the popular postmaster of that lively town, was transacting business in Emporium last Thursday. Mr. Baker favored the PRESS with a social visit. Brother Baker gets up a rattling good paper and it is appreciated by the citizens of Elk county, as it deserves to be.

Rudolphus Hummel, nine-year-old son of O. B. Hummel, was considerably injured on Monday, while riding a bicycle on West Church street, near Bellefonte avenue. The boy and his wheel collided with Flack's delivery wagon. He received a scalp wound and was considerably bruised about the face, head and body but no bones were broken.—Lock Haven Republican.

Annual Election.

The election of officers of the Sinnamahoning Iron and Coal Co., will take place at Emporium, next Monday. It is the earnest hope of our citizens that this once important industry may resume operations. Now or never, while the iron business is booming.

Railroad Officials Here.

General Supt. Bell and Division Supt. Dabney, of the W. N. Y. & P. R'y, visited Emporium in their private cars, last Tuesday evening and remained until the following day. They thoroughly inspected their property at this place.

Thanks.

The family of the late MRS. KATHARINE WELSH desire to thank the good people of Emporium for their many acts of kindness during the sickness and death of our dear departed one. We especially desire to thank the ladies of L. O. T. M., for the respect shown their departed sister.

THE FAMILY.

Cheap Excursions 1899.

Annual Meeting General Assembly Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Denver, Col., May 18 to 26.

Annual Meeting General Assembly Presbyterian Church at Minneapolis, Minn., May 18 to June 1.

National Baptist Anniversaries at San Francisco, Cal., May 26 to 30.

National Educational Association at Los Angeles, Cal., July 11 to 14.

For all these meetings cheap excursion rates have boen made and delegates and others interested should bear in mind that the best route to each convention city is via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y and its connection. Choice of routes is offered those going to the meetings on the Pacific Coast of going via Omaha or Kansas City and returning by St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R,y has the short line between Chicago and Omaha, and the best line between Chicago, St Paul and Minneapolis, the route of the Pioneer Limited, the only perfect train in the world.

All coupon ticket agents sell tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. For time tables and information as to rates and routes call on or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 486 William Street, Williamsport, Pa. 8-3t

Reduced Rates to Lancaster via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Knights of the Golden Eagle Parade.

On account of the parade of the Knights of the Golden Eagle at Lancaster, Pa, May 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell Excursion tickets, from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania, to Lancaster and return, at rate of *single fare for the round trip*, minimum rate twenty-five cents.

Tickets will be sold on May 8 and 9, good to return until May 10, inclusive, but will not be valid for passage on the Pennsylvania Limited. 1259-9-2t

Reduced Rates to Harsisburg via Pennsylvania Railroad, account Unveiling Hartranft Monument.

On account of the unveiling of the Hartranft Monument at Harrisburg, Pa., May 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania, to Harrisburg and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip, minimum rate twenty-five cents. Tickets will be sold on May 10, 11 and 12, and will be good to return until May 13, inclusive, but will not be valid for passage on the Pennsylvania Limited. 1260-9-2t

EDITOR'S NOTICE.

X WHEN you see this item marked with an X, in blue or black pencil mark across its face you will know that your subscription is due, or past due. Your name will be found printed on each copy of the PRESS, as you receive it and gives the last date to which you have paid. Our terms are $2.00 if not paid in advance, $1.50 in advance. Many, very many, of our patrons allow their subscriptions to run year after year. This we are unable to stand—it is not right, fair nor honorable between man and man.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A full line of trunks and traveling bags, at N. Seger's.

WANTED.—A good girl for general housework. Apply to

MRS. W. H. HOWARD.

MRS. M. A. ROCKWELL has the water still in operation. Pure water always.

WE still have a few suits of that fine summer underwear left and it must be sold. You can have it at cost.

N. SEGER.

BEAUTIFUL new line of summer clothing and gent's furnishing goods at R. Seger & Son's, next to Bank.

Go to Taggart's drug store for your wall paper and don't waste any time with the wall paper canvassers selling from sample books. Every time you buy from them you meet with delays and disappointment and pay more for your paper. 9tf

STENOGRAPHER.—The undersigned begs to notify persons requiring the services of a stenographer and typewriter, or either, that she is prepared to do work promptly and satisfactory upon reasonable terms. Application made at the office of Johnson & McNarney will receive attention.

ADDIE GARRITY.

LADIES NEW DRESS GOODS.—Over two hundred different patterns of the very latest design in ladies' light dress goods in Organdies, Lawns, French Ginghams, etc., at prices as low as you can buy the same goods in New York, Philadelphia or anywhere. No samples—the goods are here; take a dress home with you and make it when you are ready. No last year's goods. All made for stylish ladies' wear in 1899. We don't need to have forty or fifty years' experience to be able to select a pretty dress pattern when we see it, or a hat either. See the dress patterns while there are so many to choose from; they are pretty, latest styles, and cheap and will soon be sold.

MRS. E. O. BARDWELL.

WHAT is the use of sending away for your spring suit when N. Seger has such a fine line of gentlemen's clothing for spring and summer wear, and at rock-bottom prices.

NOTWITHSTANDING we have four or five people canvassing for wall paper for city parties who pay no taxes here, support no churches nor contribute to welfare of the town, Taggart is doing a good business in wall paper and he and the rest of our dealers should furnish all the wall paper used in our town.

Cheap Rates to the Northwest.

The Nickel Plate Road is now selling tickets at greatly reduced rates to points in North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Elegant train service.—Tourist and standard sleeping cars. Modern day coaches and dining cars. If your nearest ticket agent cannot give you all informatien, address F. J. Moore, Gen'l Agent, Nickel Plate Road, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. 19-5-3t

Argument Court.

Argument Court was held here last Monday, Hon. C. A. Mayer presiding, with Associates Hons. J. C. Bonham and John McDonald.

Pleasant Surprise at Dents Run.

Last week, Wednesday, was Mrs. Saul Barr's 71st birthday and her children decided to give the good lady a suprise. So quietly was the affair managed that it was indeed a surprise. Among those present were five daughters, two sons, twenty-three grand-children, four great-grand-children, three sisters, one brother and many dear friends—seventy in all. It was a very pleasant occasion and happiness was depicted upon every countenance. Mrs. Barr was the recipient of many presents. The PRESS extends its compliments to the wife of our dear old friend, Saul Barr, and hope she may see many more such pleasant occasions.

DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup helps consumptives and cures insipient consumption; it loosens the phlegm and heals. It is without doubt the best cough medicine. Price 25c.

Lloyd's Long Range Forecast of the Weather.

FRIDAY, Southerly winds; warmer; showers.

SATURDAY, westerly winds; cooler; possibly showers in the morning.

SUNDAY, Fair weather.

Dewey.

A Chinaman, after the great naval battle May 1st, at Manila Bay, said, "The Spaniards they talkee, the Americans they dewee." We do the talking, and the business in the stationery, bicycles, fishing tackle, kodaks and wall paper line in this town and vicinity. As the Spanish admiral telegraphed to his home government after that naval battle, "that he kept Dewey's ships maneuvering." So do our customers keep our goods continually moving out of this store; they keep us maneuvering for new ideas and new goods, that will please you, at prices that gives you the value therefore. Our advertisements read as though we were satisfied with our store, we are not—as is testified by the continual changes going on in it. We advertise facts, therefore we are doing the business, and we will celebrate the Dewey victory next Monday, too.

Fourth Street. **H. S. LLOYD.**

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year...$2 00
If paid in advance.......................................1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NEW SOUTH WALES lost $1,000,000 by the drought of 1897-98. Yet the colony thrives.

W. V. SMITH, of Florence, Kan., claims to have the longest whiskers in the world.

A LITTLE girl of Bridgeton, N. J., swallowed her chewing gum and it killed her.

A PLYMOUTH (Mass.) sexton was killed by lightning while ringing the church bell for services.

HOTEL chambermaids are unknown in Mexico. Men make the beds and keep the rooms in order.

TWENTY-THREE new cotton mills are under way, or projected, in various parts of the southern states.

HYENAS always fight kneeling, the shank of the foreleg being the most vulnerable part of their body.

AN English scientist has calculated that a human opens and closes his eyes no fewer than 4,000,000 per year.

AMONG recent attempts at joking in London papers is one which refers to Lady Curzon as "the Leiter of India."

RUDYARD KIPLING has never been much of a reader, and what books he does read are devoted mainly to history.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S share of the receipts for 20 weeks' playing of "Cyrano de Bergerac" is said to amount to $120,000.

THE Chinese pronounce their dowager empress the most beautiful woman whom the celestial kingdom has ever known.

THERE are millions of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands who never knew the dominion of Spain and never saw a Spaniard.

CHICOPEE, Mass., which had 14,000 population in 1890, is the only city in that state which is without a newspaper, either weekly or daily.

MRS. MILES, wife of the general, is a niece of Senator Sherman, between whom and her there has always existed the warmest sympathy.

OF the 800,000 half-cent pieces put in circulation years ago not one has been returned to the government for coinage or is held by the treasury.

THE highest income received by any chorister in Europe or America is that of $4,500 a year paid to Miss Clementina de Vere for her services as leading soprano in Dr. Paxton's church in New York.

A WELL KNOWN professor asserts that the smallest intervals of sound can be better distinguished with one ear than with both. It takes the full complement however, to hear the alarm clock at 5:30 a.m.

EGYPTIAN boats more than 4,500 years old have been exhumed from the banks of the Nile in perfectly good condition. They are of cedar, and float as jauntily as if they had been paddled but yesterday.

THE silk worm wast introduced into Europe by two monks engaged as missionaries in China, who obtained a quantity of silk worms' eggs, which they concealed in a hollow cane, and conveyed in safety to Constantinople in 552.

THE pope is the only ruler of the vatican who has ever strolled down Pall Mall. It was early in his career, when he was simply Monsignor Pecci. He was mentioned in the London papers as having attended a reception of the queen.

THE human system can endure heat of 212 deg., the boiling point of water, because the skin is a bad conductor and because the perspiration cools the body. Men have withstood without injury a heat of 300 deg. for several minutes.

IN 1803 John Jacob Astor bought two pieces of farm land on the side of New York city and paid for them $23,000. They are now worth about $5,000,000, while the Astor family has collected in these 95 years some $10,000,000 of rents from them.

Two Californians have devised an improved satchel clasp, having the two clamps usually placed on either side of the lock connected with the central sliding catch by rods, in order that the movement of the central catch may operate the clasps.

ASBESTOS is found in nearly all parts of the globe, but there is probably no product of inorganic nature about which there is so much popular mystery. The principal claim for this remarkable product is that it can not be consumed by fire.

IN a new animal trap the cage is formed of wire, with a chute in the bottom made of wires woven into a tube, with the lower ends of the wires bent back and sharpened to to prevent the rodent from backing out when it once starts to enter.

A CANADIAN has designed an insect shield for trees which is made of a slip of metal of circular shape, with the lower edge bent to cut into the bark of the tree and the top formed into a flaring hood, with a suitable filling between the shield and the tree.

BADLY BROKEN.

What with Classified Jefferson Dinners, Etc., the Democrats Are in a Bad Way.

Three or four Jeffersonian dinners will occur in New York city in a few days, all representing different elements of the democratic party, and two of them representing factions which would prefer that the republican party should sweep the country in 1900 than that the other democratic faction should win. These are the factions run by the Crokerites and Bryanites, respectively. Another element of the New York democracy, that representing the old Cleveland wing of the party, is, according to the latest reports, preparing to make an attack on both the Crokerites and Bryanites, on the assumption that each is an enemy of true democracy. Last week Altgeld, who had the support of the national democratic committee, was beaten out of sight by Harrison, who claims also to be a democrat. The Crokerites congratulate Harrison. The Bryanites condole with Altgeld. The latter declares he will keep up the fight for what he calls the Chicago platform democracy, and very likely he will. Altgeld is an implacable, and he stands for the Bryanite section of his party in this melee.

The democratic party has been in existence for a good many years, but nobody ever saw it broken up into so many fragments as it is at this moment. It has no leader anywhere who has the faintest chance to join these fragments into any sort of a semblance of unity. The indications now are that if Bryan is defeated for the nomination in the regular convention next year his friends will put him up on an independent ticket. This is the spirit represented by Altgeld in his stand against all the democrats who voted for Harrison. This was the spirit shown by Bryan in his letter to Belmont when he assailed the latter for supporing Palmer in 1896. In Bryan's own wing of the party he appears to be far ahead of all other possible aspirants. Moreover, that wing will accept no fellowship with any other faction of the democrats except on an abject surrender to what Altgeld calls the Chicago platform democracy. A powerful section of the democracy in the west and south seem disposed to cling to Bryan through evil and good report, regardless on the consequences to their party in the present and the future.

It was formerly thought to be impossible for a minority party to have any feuds with itself hard enough to injure its chances to win, if there were any chances. The present condition of the democracy destroys this assumption. The democratic party is far in the rear in numerical strength, and in the standing and ability of its leaders. It was not strong enough at any time since 1896 to carry the country, even if the republicans had made as many blunders as democrats had predicted they would make, but which they carefully refrained from committing. Yet the democrats have now taken steps to break themselves up into at least two sections in 1900. Each side refuses to recognize the other as belonging to the democratic faith. Each desires republican victory rather than the triumph of the other element. At the dinners in honor of Jefferson in New York this week each branch of the party will figuratively drive the other out of the democratic communion. The members of a party which has no chance to win, and whose leaders recognize this fact, are at liberty to speak their minds freely regarding their enemies. In each of the approaching dinners of mutually hostile democrats there will be some picturesque denunciation of democratic marplots and traitors.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WITHOUT AN ISSUE.

Struggles of the Democracy to Hatch Out Something to Make a Fight Over.

Leading democrats are credited with the purpose and intention of making "Down with the Trusts!" their battle cry in the next national campaign and relegating not only the distinctive Bryan planks, but also anti-expansion into places of small importance. Whether this effort to give the trust issue special prominence involves the sidetracking of William J. Bryan may be doubted. The well-known elasticity and agility of the Nebraskan will permit him to do the bidding of the convention with the utmost cheerfulness. He stands ready to drop anything, or to exploit anything, which the majority of the "regular" delegates may decide to abandon or take up, as the case may be. His latest epistle to Perry Belmont restates his creed. "The right to determine what is democratic, in a party sense," he says, "belongs to the democratic party. If," he continues, "a minority of the delegates to the national convention, representing a minority of the members of the democratic party, has a right to determine what is democratic, then each member of the party has a right to define democracy for himself and to assert that he is a better democrat than anyone else."

In other words, individual democrats can have no principles, no settled beliefs, no personal interpretation of party history and party records. Mr. Bryan thus makes it clear that sixteen to one is not dear enough to him to warrant any political sacrifices. He will stand by it till the next national convention overhauls the party platform and decides the future of the silver issue. Should it decide to retire or damn it with faint and ambiguous indorsement William will be found ready to lend his eloquence to any other cause or thing that the wisdom of the majority shall bring forth.

But, with or without Bryan, there is little promise of potency in the trust issue from the democratic standpoint. The national government can do very little under existing legislation to stop the progress of monopolistic combination or to suppress trusts already in existence. It can only proceed against trusts that restrain interstate commerce, and against these it has sought to enforce the law without fear or favor. Everything that can be done is being done, and the people, understand perfectly that the constitution bars the way to more sweeping legislation.

The republican platform will not espouse the cause of monopolistic trustes. It will discriminate between the legitimate consolidation which benefits the consumer and oppressive combination which artificially raises prices and throttles competition. It is highly probable that the platform will contain a distinct pledge to deprive trust-ridden industries of the protection afforded by the tariff. What more can any party promise? What more can congress do?

There is no political capital here for the Bryan democracy or any other faction of the party. The demorcrats are without issues, and if they revive the sixteen to one absurdity it will be because of a painful want of better material.—Chicago Post.

ROMULUS AND REMUS UP TO DATE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

☞The spring elections of 1899 put silver in the scattering column.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞ The Cedar Rapids Republican truthfully remarks that "Increase in Wages" has become a standing headline in the papers of the country just at present. Let the good work of republican "ruination" go on. — Iowa State Register.

☞It is related that when a hard money business man of North Carolina was asked by a silverite member of congress on the coinage committee: "Is there a sufficient quantity of gold in the world to do the world's business?" he promptly replied: "In my humble opinion the present commercial value of silver is conclusive evidence that there is plenty of gold in the world for the exchanges of the world." There is a nut for the silverites to crack.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞The democrats cut down the republican majority of the last few years somewhat in the Rhode Island state election on Wednesday, but it remained larger than the margin for the winning party in any year before 1895. As long as things go that way the republicans of the smallest state in the union are not likely to exert themselves much to show what they really could do if they tried.—Cleveland Leader.

A SAVAGE HORDE.

Its Members Capture 15 American Sailors.

A Portion of the Yorktown's Crew Are Surrounded by an Overwhelming Force of Filipinos—Admiral Dewey Sends Bad News to Washington.

Washington, April 19.—The navy department has given out the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey:

"The Yorktown visited Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, April 12, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces consisting of 80 soldiers, three officers and two priests, who were surrounded by 400 insurgents. Some of the insurgents armed with Mauser rifles * * * * by natives. Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, while making * * * * ambushed were fired upon and captured. Fate unknown, as insurgents refused to communicate afterward. The following are missing: The officers previously referred to Chief Quartermaster W. Walton, Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate H. J. Hygard, Sailmaker's Mate Vendet, Seamen W. H. Rynders and C. W. Woodbury, Apprentices D. W. Venville, A. J. Peterson, Ordinary Seamen F. B. Brisolese, O. B. McDonald, Landsmen I. T. Edwards, F. Anderson, J. Dillon and C. A. Morrissey."

The dispatch from Admiral Dewey caused much excitement in naval circles. It was received late in the day and considerable delay was occasioned by the blindness of some of the cipher words. It was impossible to completely decipher it, and the asterisks indicate the unintelligible words.

Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, the officer referred to as captured, is well known in Washington, having been stationed here for some time and his wife and family living here. He was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1854, and was appointed a naval cadet from Arizona in September, 1871. He reached his present grade of lieutenant in 1891.

The capture of the Yorktown's men was discussed with much feeling in naval circles. The misfortune was felt with added keenness, as the navy has prided itself thus far on immunity from reverses. The admiral's dispatch was the first knowledge the department had that the Yorktown had gone on this special mission to relieve the Spanish garison at Baler. That the capture should have been effected while the American forces were on a mission of mercy toward the Spaniards, rather than in the prosecution of a campaign led to the belief that Spain would have no further ground for questioning the good faith with which the Americans were seeking to relieve the condition of the Spanish prisoners.

Although the dispatch gave no indication that Lieut. Gilmore and his men had lost their lives, yet great anxiety was aroused by the mystery surrounding their fate while in the hands of an uncivilized enemy. This is the first capture of any Americans, military or naval, so that it is unknown how the insurgents will treat our men. If civilized methods were pursued an exchange could be quickly effected, as Gen. Otis has a large number of Filipino prisoners, but the insurgents have been averse thus far to exchanging Spanish prisoners, and this raises a question as to what they will do with the Yorktown's men. The purpose of officials here is to spare no effort to secure the speedy release of our men.

HE WAS ONCE A GUERILLA.

Gen. Rodriguez Is Appointed Chief of Havana's Police—Cuban Soldiers to Get About $75 Apiece.

Havana, April 19.—Alejandro Rodriguez has been appointed chief of police of Havana to succeed Mario Menocal, who resigned yesterday. Rodriguez holds the rank of major general in the Cuban army and is chief of staff to Maximo Gomez. He is considered, moreover, second to Gomez alone in the affections of the Cuban soldiers. The new nomination is approved by Cubans and Spaniards alike. The United States military authorities, who knew Rodriguez well, think they have at last found a man strong enough to discipline the force.

Rodriguez, who was wounded three times during the last insurrection, was a spirited fighter, a guerrilla chief of extraordinary activity. In 1896 with 125 horsemen he raided Guines, then occupied by 300 Spaniards, and carried off Col. Valdaveza, the Spanish commander. Menocal retired because he feels he has not acomplished what the people of Havana and the American authorities had expected of him.

The Cuban army lists are being examined by name by a large staff of clerks. Out of a total of 42,172 privates and non-commissioned officers 2,242 have been eliminated, 1,573 of these as persons who have enlisted since the surrender of Santiago and 669 as government employes at present. Of the remaining 39,930 Capt. Forest, a Cuban who directed the preparation of the rolls, informs the administration that all, or nearly all, can be relied upon to appear for a share of the $3,000,000.

This the American officers are reluctant to believe. Nevertheless if Gomez and his associates wish to take the rolls with only the above mentioned subtractions as the basis of payment, the Americans will consent. In that case the individual share may be about $75, with nothing left for the officers.

Will Fight the New Law.

San Francisco, April 19.—The newspaper signature law goes into effect today and as many papers in the state will pay no attention to it, there will probably be some lively times for California journalism. The law provides that all newspaper articles that reflect on any person's character or tend to hold him up to ridicule and articles reflecting on the memory of the dead shall be signed by the writer. The penalty is a fine of $1,000 for each violation, $500 of the fine going to the person who brings action against the offending newspaper

HIS OLD YELLOW ALMANAC.

I left the farm when mother died, and changed my place of dwellin'
To daughter Susie's stylish house, right in the city street,
And there was them, before I came, that sort of scared me tellin'
How I would find the town-folks' ways so difficult to meet.
They said I'd have no comfort in the rustlin' fixed-up throng,
And I'd have to wear stiff collars every weekday right along.

I find I take to city ways just like a duck to water,
I like the racket and the noise, and never tire of shows;
And there's no end of comfort in the mansion of my daughter,
And everything is right at hand, and money freely flows;
And hired help is all about, just listenin' for my call,
But I miss the yellow almanac off my kitchen wall.

The house is full of calendars from attic to the cellar;
They're painted in all colors, and are fancy-like to see.
But just in this particular I'm not a modern feller,
And the yellow-covered almanac is good enough for me;
I'm used to it, I've seen it round from boyhood to old age,
And I rather like the jokin' at the bottom of each page.

I like the way the "S" stood out to show the week's beginnin'
(In these new-fangled calendars the days seemed sort of mixed),
And the man upon the cover, though he wasn't exactly winnin'
With lungs and liver all exposed, still showing how we are fixed;
And the letters, credentials that was writ to Mr. Ayer,
I've often, on a rainy day, found readin' very fair.

I tried to find one recently; there wa'n't one in the city.
They toted out great calendars in every sort of style;
I looked at 'em in cold disdain, and answered 'em in pity:
"I'd rather have my almanac than all that costly pile."
And, though I take to city life, I'm lonesome, after all,
For that old yellow almanac upon my kitchen wall.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in the Century.

Wonderful Evangelist.

"Biggest revival preacher we ever had here," said the country grocer, "was old Brother Jarvis. Actually, when that man got through with 'em, the whole blame community turned in an' paid all its debts!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Those who are really in society are not as ridiculous as those who are trying to get in.—Atchison Globe.

Spoiled the Effect.—"Did you enjoy the symphony concert?" "No, not at all. A girl who sat near us had on three colors that didn't harmonize a bit."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Ostrich Tips.—"Ah!" chuckled the waiter, when he reached home, "I struck luck to-day. A rich old fellow gave me a $5 tip." "How nice!" remarked his wife, "a $5 tip will just make my old hat look like new."—Philadelphia Record.

Explained.—"I wonder why it is so rare for a man to marry his first love?" "Generally because a woman of 35 has too much sense to marry a kid of 18."—Indianapolis Journal.

Doctor—"What your husband needs, madam, is rest. He ought to go to the mountains for a month or two." Wife—"But he won't do it, doctor." Doctor—"H'm, then suppose you go."

Bowlder—"I tell you what, Meekly, you don't know how to manage your wife." Meekly—"Yes, I do, too." Bowlder—"Then why don't you do it, if you know how?" Meekly (gloomily)—"Because she won't let me."—Town Topics.

Hereditary Characteristic.—Crimsonbeak—"Owen Moore's son was in to see me today." Yeast—"Indeed! Doesn't he remind you of his father?" "Very much. He wanted to borrow $5."—Yonkers Statesman.

Mrs. Suburbs—"Why, my dear, you're drenched. Did you fall overboard?" Suburbs—"No. Didn't you see me try to turn on that patent lawn sprinkler?"—N. Y. World.

What Affected Appreciation.—Husband—"What was that you were playing, my dear?" Wife—"Did you like it?" "It was lovely!—the melody divine, the harmony exquisite!" "It is the very thing I played last evening and you said it was horrid." "Well, the steak was burned last evening."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"He Who Pursues Two Hares Catches Neither."

Said a well known young man about town, "I tried for years to burn the candle at both ends, in the pursuit of pleasure while trying to attend to business. My blood, stomach and kidneys got into a wretched state and it seemed that I could not carry the burden any longer.

But now my rheumatism has gone, my courage has returned, and all on account of that marvel, Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has made me a picture of health. Now I'm in for business pure and simple.

Hip Disease—"I had running sores for eight years on my hips. I was confined to my bed at times and at others used crutches. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my hip and gave me permanent health." OLLIE J. ARCHER, 139 Dudley Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Indigestion—"I now have a good appetite, eat well, sleep well and my dyspepsia and indighstion have left me. The reason is I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which entirely cured me. I am Baggage Master on the B. & O. Railroad." THOMAS COLES, 111 Carr St., Sandusky, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

1000s of UNSOICITED TESTIMONIALS SAY:

T. HILL MANSFIELD'S CAPILLARIS

Permanently cures all Itching, Burning, Scaley Scalp and Skin Diseases, such as Salt Rheum, Eczema, Scald Head, Chilblains, Piles, Burns, Baby Humors, Dandruff, Itching Scalp, Falling Hair (thickening and making it Soft, Silky, and Luxuriant). All Face Eruptions (producing a Soft, Clear Beautiful Skin and Complexion). It contains no Lead, Sulphur, Cantharides or anything injurious. An easy, great seller. Lady canvassers make $1 to $3 a day. Druggists or mail 50c. Capillaris Manufacturing Co., N. Y. Address **T. HILL MANSFIELD, Agt., GLEN RIDGE, N. J.**

Proof Positive.

Two men were standing outside a jewelers' window admiring the gorgeous display of glittering gems that lay before them. Presently one of them, pointing to an object in a red plush tray, said:

"Just look at that scarfpin, representing a fly. Anyone can tell that's not real."

"Well, I should think so," answered the friend. "Who ever saw a common fly with such a bright appearance? Why, it makes me weary when I think that the jeweler who produced that fondly hoped that some one would purchase it to deceive his friends. If I saw that on a man's scarf I could tell directly that it was an enameled imitation."

At that moment the object of their condemnation moved across the tray, flew in the air, and vanished. The two men looked at each other, gasped, and moved away without a word.—Pearson's Weekly.

Suggestions for Spring Cleaning.

Much of the labor of house cleaning may be avoided by the exercise of good judgement and management. Pleasant weather must be selected for the work, usually the first of May is the best time to begin. Everything should be in readiness beforehand. Brooms, brushes, tacks and strings should be provided. The windows and paints can be perfectly cleaned by washing with warm water and Ivory Soap; the free use of lime and borax will purify and deodorize the premises.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Future Hardships.

"What do you think of this wireless telegraphy?"

"I think it's one of the worst things that ever happened. It's an imposition, that's what it is. Pretty soon it'll be so that the man who goes into the woods 19 miles from the nearest postoffice for the purpose of getting away from his business may receive a message at any moment calling him home to attend to something that, in case it had gone wrong in his absence, he could have blamed somebody else for."—Chicago Evening News.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample mailed FREE Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Molly—"I wonder why those chickens are called leghorns?" Dolly—"Don't you see the little horns on their ankles?"—Golden Days.

ONE reason Mrs. Pinkham's treatment helps women so promptly is that they have confidence in her.

Through some of the many thousands of Mrs. Pinkham's friends an ailing woman will be led to write to Mrs. Pinkham at her home in Lynn, Mass., and will tell her symptoms. The reply, made without charge of any kind, will bear such evidence of knowledge of the trouble that belief in her advice at once inspires hope.

CONFIDENCE HELPS TO CURE

This of itself is a great help. Then the knowledge that women only see the letters asking for advice and women only assist Mrs. Pinkham in replying makes it easy to be explicit about the little things that define the disease.

MRS. ELIZA THOMAS, of 634 Pine St., Easton, Pa., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I doctored with two of the best doctors in the city for two years and had no relief until I began the use of your remedies. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I suffered something terrible, could not sleep nights and thought sometimes that death would be such a relief. To-day I am a well woman, able to do my own work, and have not a pain. I used four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash and cannot thank you enough for the good it did me."

MRS. M. STODDARD, Box 268, Springfield, Minn., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For about four years I was a great sufferer from female troubles. I had backache all of the time, no appetite, pains in stomach, fainting spells, was weak and my system was completely run down. I also had falling of womb so bad that I could scarcely walk across the floor. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound and one box of Lozengers, can say I am cured."

HUNTED DOWN.

Members of a Gang of Counterfeiters Are Arrested.

Government Detectives After More Than a Year's Search Succeed in Bagging a Dangerous Crowd and Seize an Extensive Plant for Making Bogus Money.

Washington, April 20.—Probably the most important capture in the history of the secret service was made Tuesday in Philadelphia by Chief Wilkie and his agents when they arested Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell, the makers of the famous counterfeit "Monroe head" $100 silver certificate. Their arrests were followed Wednesday by the capture in Lancaster, Pa., of William M. Jacobs and W. L. Kendig, two prominent cigar manufacturers, and James Burns, who was in Jacobs' employ.

There were also captured the original plate from which the silver certificates were printed; a new $100 counterfeit plate and a new $50 plate, and also three sets of plates for the printing of counterfeit revenue stamps, rolls, other paraphernalia and about five tons of paper and a large amount of counterfeit stamps. The "Monroe head" plate and also the stamp plates and the other materials were found in Lancaster, where the printing was done. The plates for the new $100 note and the $50 note were found in Philadelphia.

The officials have taken possession of the factories of the cigarmakers, and have also attached their bank account. Taylor and Bredell, it is said, were captured while at work on the new plates. They are young men who were employed in Philadelphia by different firms, but some time ago started in business for themselves. They are said to be expert engravers and never before have been under suspicion.

Plans were set on foot a year ago to apprehend the counterfeiters and, acting on the advice of Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, John E. Wilkie, a newspaper man of Chicago who was known to have done some very clever detective work, was sent for and placed in charge of the secret service bureau. He laid his plans and on February, 1898, found the clue which resulted in these important captures.

Lancaster, Pa., April 20.—Warrants for the arrest of Jacobs, his two bookkeepers, Henry Brallier and Simon Kleinordlinger, W. L. Kendig and his foreman, James Burns; "John Doe" and "B. F. Zercher," were sworn out by United States Commissioner Edmunds, of Philadelphia. Secret Service Agent Wilkie, accompanied by a dozen secret service detectives, came here Wednesday. Chief Wilkie first issued attachments on the Fulton national bank, the Farmers' national bank and the Northern national bank on the deposits of Jacobs in these institutions, amounting to $25,000. Jacobs was then arrested and later all those named above with the exception of "John Doe" and "B. F. Zercher," these latter names being undoubtedly fictitious.

The accused were taken before United States Commissioner Montgomery and waived a hearing. District Attorney Beck, of Philadelphia, was present to conduct the government's case. He asked that the bail be placed at a high figure, saying it was the most dangerous counterfeiting scheme ever evolved in this country. The operations, he said, were unparalleled in their audacity and in the mechanical ingenuity displayed, the most expensive in the history of the government in the last 25 years. He said it was apparent that Brallier and Kleinordlinger were merely tools and he asked that they be released. The commissioner fixed Jacobs' bail at $45,000 and that of Kendig and Burns at $25,000 each. Kendig was released on bail, but Jacobs and Burns were sent to jail and will be taken to Philadelphia.

The only defect in the original counterfeit was that the notes were printed on paper made by pasting three pieces together and placing the silk fibre between the first and second pieces. To overcome this defect the conspirators ,it is alleged, built the machinery and opened a plant for manufacturing the paper.

Philadelphia, April 20.—A sensational arrest was made in this city last night in connection with the capture of the counterfeiting gang. Harvey K. Newitt, who was the assistant district attorney in this city during the administration of President Harrison, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Chief Wilkie, charging him with bribing Detective McManus, of the Philadelphia office. He was given a hearing before Commissioner Edmunds and held in $15,000 bail, which was furnished. It was shown that on March 6 Newitt gave McManus $500 as a bribe and on March 28 $500 more. This money was turned over to Wilkie as soon as it was received.

According to one of the officers, Kendig, of Lancaster, suspected early this year that he and his confederates were being watched by secret service men in Lancaster. He came here and engaged Newitt as a go-between to bribe Officers Burns and McManus, who were working on the case. Burns was not approached, but Newitt saw McManus and the latter agreed to accept the bribe. All of the meetings between Newitt and McManus were witnessed by members of Wilkie's force, and the evidence against him is said to be positive.

Porto Ricans are Dissatisfied.

San Juan, Porto Rico, April 20.—Before leaving Porto Rico the insular commissioners sent a communication to the governor general, Gen. Henry, requesting that no money should be given to municipalities for sewerage, water works or other improvements. The commissioners also desired him to suspend the collection of all taxes and abstain from special judiciary reforms until their report had been filed. This caused a feeling of general dissatisfaction among Porto Ricans, who say they will appeal to Washington against what they call "unjust treatment."

NO ELECTION.

Pennsylvania's Legislature Takes a Final Ballot for United States Senator and the Deadlock is Unbroken.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 20.—The great battle for United States senator ended Wednesday without an election, and unless Gov. Stone calls an extra session at which there should be an election, Pennsylvania will have only one representative in the senate during the next two years. After the taking of the ballot in joint convention a motion was offered by Mr. Fow (dem.), of Philadelphia, and adopted, that a vote of thanks be tendered the officers and that the convention adjourn sine die. The legislature will adjourn finally at noon to-day and under the law the joint convention must assemble at that hour, hence yesterday's motion to adjourn finally.

There was no change in the voting, the friends of Mr. Quay standing by him and the anti-Quay republicans by B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg, while the democrats cast their votes for George A. Jenks, who has been their candidate since the deadlock began. The senatorial contest began on January 17. On that day Mr. Quay received his highest vote, 112. This was 13 less than the number necessary to a choice and he never came nearer an election during the more than three months of the struggle. No such bitter political contest has probably ever before been waged in this country.

Both sides promise that the contest for supremacy will be carried into every county in the state and waged incessantly until final supremacy is assured. The next fight will be on the chairmanship of the state committee. After that will come the battle for the control of the state convention, which will nominate a candidate for state treasurer.

The Nyce resolution, calling upon the attorney general to prosecute all those, including ex-Senator Quay, who had been charged with receiving interest on the state's money, almost precipitated a riot in the senate yesterday. It was a bitter fight between two factions, and finally the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 33 to 6.

Philadelphia, April 20.—Unexpectedly to almost every person interested, the prosecution in the trial of M. S. Quay for conspiracy closed its case yesterday after nine days full of argument, clashes of counsel and testimony largely of an expert nature. The general expression of opinion had been that the trial would drag through many more days, and when District Attorney Rothermel announced that he had concluded there were expressions of surprise from all parts of the court room.

BY A COURT-MARTIAL.

Nicaraguans Tried an American and a Briton—The Latter was Killed, but the American Escaped.

New Orleans, April 20.—Dr. A. Chapman, of Courtland, Miss., twice reported dead, has arrived here from Bluefields, Nicaragua. Chapman, who was a surgeon in the army, tells a thrilling story of his escape from President Zelaya's forces. He was captured on February 24 near Rama, while in the company of Stephen Powers, an English subject and also a member of the revolutionary army. A court-martial followed the capture, the men being tried as spies. They were condemned and sentenced to be shot.

The sentence was actually carried out. Stephen Powers fell dead at the first fire, but Chapman was merely wounded in the left arm. He fell to the ground, however, and, thinking they had killed him, the soldiers walked off. Chapman finally made his way to Bluefields.

Jack Martin, American gunner of the San Jacinto, who was captured by Zelaya's soldiers, has been tried and convicted. Sentence had not been pronounced when Chapman left. Martin will undoubtedly be shot.

MR. REED WILL RETIRE.

Speaker of the National House of Representatives Intends to Leave Congress and Practice Law.

New York, April 20.—It is announced here that Speaker Thomas B. Reed has accepted the offer to become a member of the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, in this city. It is understood that Mr. Reed will resign his seat in congress and remove to New York. The statement is made that Mr. Reed is guaranteed a yearly income of $50,000. Before settling down here Mr. Reed will visit Europe.

The Mail and Express says that Mr. Barnum, of the law firm, said that Mr. Reed had already practically become a member of the firm, but would not enter actively upon his new duties until after he had taken a brief vacation in Europe. The final decision was not made by Mr. Reed until all the details of his acceptance of their offer were arranged. Mr. Barnum could not say exactly when the speaker would leave for his European sojourn, or just how long he would remain.

Bravery Rewarded.

Washington, April 20.—The board of brevets and medals, consisting of Gens. Schwan and Boynton and Lieut. Col. Carter, has reported the names of 22 soldiers to whom medals of honor were granted for extraordinary services and bravery during the Spanish war. The board also awarded 189 certificates of merit. These certificates are for bravery in line of duty and under fire. The holders are entitled to $2 per month extra pay as long as they remain in the service.

A New Idea in Insurance.

San Francisco, April 20.—A novel idea in insurance is about to be put to a practical test. The proposed insurance is against unavoidable loss of employment, the policy holder being paid three-quarters the amount of his salary for six months, should that time be required in which to find a new position. In case the policy holder, having lost his place, should be offered one on trial at a less amount than his former salary, the difference will be made up by the company. Among the stockholders of the company are some of the most prominent citizens of the state.

QUAY NOT GUILTY

Verdict Rendered in the Conspiracy Trial.

THE JURY'S BALLOTING.

Four Times Did They Vote on Question at Issue.

APPOINTED TO BE SENATOR.

After Hearing of the Verdict Gov. Stone Announced that He Had Chosen Mr. Quay to Act as Senator Until the Legislature Elects One.

Philadelphia, April 22.—Matthew Stanley Quay was yesterday declared by a jury to be not guilty of the charge of conspiring to use for his own unlawful gain and profit the funds of the state of Pennsylvania deposited in the People's bank of this city.

The case went to the jury Thursday afternoon and four ballots were taken before the final decision was reached. The first ballot stood 10 to 2 for acquittal, the next two stood 11 to 1. The one standing out for conviction by this time had very much modified his reasons for conviction, and when the last ballot was taken he voted for acquittal. The jurors who stood out for conviction are said to have been Charles Penseler and Edward Bevan. Penseler voted for acquittal after the first ballot, but Bevan held out until Friday morning, when the final ballot was taken.

District Attorney Rothermel was questioned regarding the remaining indictments. He said there are three of them and they are still pending, but he would not say what his course will be regarding them. In two of these indictments Senator Quay is charged with conspiring with Hopkins and Haywood,as he was in the one under which he was acquitted. In the remaining indictment he is charged with conspiracy jointly with his son, Richard R. Quay. This charge grew out of the loan of $100,000 to young Quay, obtained through a deposit of that much of the state money in the People's bank. Senator Quay's lawyers say the district attorney picked out the indictment on which he could make the best case for the trial just ended and he will not dare bring the senator to the bar again.

Political friends of Senator Quay are urging him to bring criminal prosecutions against those enemies who they claim are behind the prosecution of their favorite, but the senator will not indicate what his course in this respect may be.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 22.—Gov. Stone yesterday appointed Matthew Stanley Quay as senator to serve until the next session of the legislature. The appointment is addressed to the president of the United States senate and it is stated in the letter to be made under the authority of Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article 1 of the constitution of the United States.

John Wannamaker last night made the following statement relative to the acquittal of M. S. Quay and the latter's appointment by the governor as senator:

"The acquittal of Mr. Quay will be a disappointment to every lover of justice and friend of good government in the country, and will emphasize the difficulty of convincing potent political defendants charged with public crime, no matter how clear, convincing and overwhelming the evidence may be. The story of the corrupt use and speculation in public money in Pennsylvania is an old one and has been a matter of notorious accusation against a long line of state treasurers and political bosses for many years.

"The case which just terminated, unlike previous accusations, was founded exclusively upon documentary proof in his own handwriting and that of his friends and confederates. The evidence of his guilt did not depend upon the veracity of any man or men, but was supported exclusively by his own letter and by written entries and statements recorded by his friends and supporters. From the day the prosecution against him was instituted until the verdict was rendered he has sought by every device to obstruct the effort of the commonwealth's officers to produce the written evidence of his misdoing and to bring him to trial.

"This is a new chapter of shame for Pennsylvania, a new record of failure in the administration of justice that will do much to encourage corruptionists and public plunderers generally throughout the country. The first shout of defiant exultation over his acquittal proceeded from the governor, who promptly appointed him a senator without authority, and in violation of law and in defiance of the will of the people as expressed by the legislature. It is fitting in every way that the capstone should have been put upon the edifice of boss rule and machine jobbery by the Quay representatives in the governor's chair."

Senator Boies Penrose said: "The appointment of Senator Quay by the governor is the logical result of the situation. Mr. Quay's leadership in the republican party and his candidacy for re-election as senator were made issues in the gubernatorial campaign of last fall by the democrat party and that faction of the republican party which on election day generally turned in for the democratic candidate. The republican candidate for governor after a campaign of unparalleled villification, was elected by a great plurality and Mr. Quay's candidacy—this issue having been forced by the opposition—was sustained by the people of the state."

"Senator Quay's failure to be elected being the result of treason and perfidy to the party by a bolting minority, his appointment naturally followed after his acquittal."

BLACKS AND MULATTOES.

They Will Fight Each Other Down in Hayti and San Domingo, When They Run Things.

If President Simon Sam, of the black republic of Hayti marches his guard of the government out, composed of 650 men and headed by ten generals, to do battle with Gen. Ulysses Heureaux, president of the mulatto republic of San Domingo, it will add only one more war to the many which vexed the beautiful island of Hayti since it was discovered by Columbus in 1492.

Hayti was the first part of the new world colonized by Europeans; on the island African slavery was first estab-

PRESIDENT SIMON SAM.
(Head of the Little Negro Republic of Hayti.)

lished in this continent, and here also, and chiefly by the instrumentality of the blacks themselves, it was first abolished.

The island is 400 miles long from east to west and about 160 miles wide. It contains 31,000 square miles of territory. Its scenery is most beautiful, and it presents almost every variety of climate.

The republic of San Domingo embraces the eastern two-thirds of the island, though the population is mostly confined to the eastern third. The western third is the republic of Hayti. Between the two republics a bitter animosity has always existed. The territory over which they are now fighting is the central third of the island, nominally belonging to San Dominigo, though practically uninhabited.

Within the last century San Domingo has belonged successively to Spain, France, the Haytian empire, Colombia. Haytian republic and Spain again, and has been twice independent.

In 1804 the natives of Hayti, almost all blacks, successfully revolted against France. They have been independent ever since. At first they set up an empire, then monarchies, constitutional republics, and a second empire in 1848. Of the 11 rulers of Hayti since its independence only one has escaped being shot or transported, and only two have completed their terms of office.

From Columbus down everyone who has ever visited the island described it as naturally an earthly paradise.

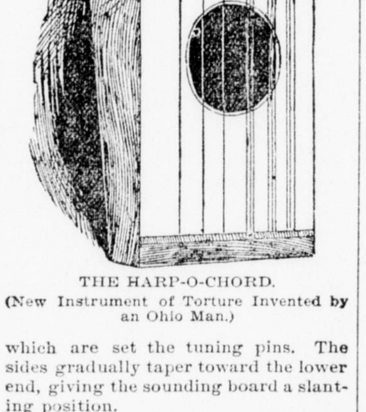
THE HARP-O-CHORD.

A New Musical Contrivance Which Is a Combination of Wind and String Instruments.

Carl Brown, a musical genius of Columbus, O., has invented a strange new instrument, which he calls the "harp-o-chord."

It is one of the most unique instruments of the present time and is the first combination wind and string instrument of its kind in existence. It consists of a high-grade cornet harmonica or mouth harp and zither of peculiar construction, strung in simple open chords.

In shape the instrument differs from any other, it having a large head, in



THE HARP-O-CHORD.
(New Instrument of Torture Invented by an Ohio Man.)

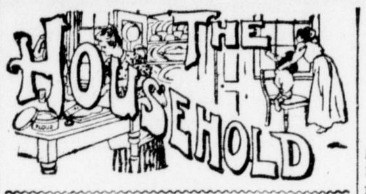
which are set the tuning pins. The sides gradually taper toward the lower end, giving the sounding board a slanting position.

At the upper end of one side of the instrument, near the head, is a slot in which the harmonica is inserted so that its tunes when played will enter directly into the body of the instrument and emanate at the sound-hole under the strings.

Concerning a harmonica with a sounding board over which are a series of strings, changes the tone of the harp and gives it exceptional volume and a vibratory effect.

The strings are arranged in simple open chords. In practice the instrument is held vertically against the body, the harmonica pressing the lips.

The air or tune is played upon the harmonica and the chords upon the strings with the thumb or a finger of the right hand, producing exquisite harmony. The tone of the mouth harp is not only increased in volume, but possesses a richness and mellowness before unknown.



BRIDE'S COOK BOOK.

A Little Gift That Will Add a Bit of Merriment to the Wedding Festivities.

It goes without saying that, for awhile at least, the newly-wedded man can eat anything concocted within his home, however dyspeptic may be his nature, and declare it food for the gods! There is supposed to come a time, however, when the man in question begins to yearn for a sight upon the table of the "good things his mother used to make!" It would appear, therefore, to be the part of wis-

A BRIDE'S COOK BOOK.

dom for the bride-elect to be, not only forewarned, but forearmed as well, against this inevitable yearning on the part of the lord of the manor.

The forewarning may come in the form of a little wedding present — a dainty, parchment-covered recipe book, with decorations suitable to the occasion. A suggestion in this direction is offered in the cut; the old shoes flying after the retreating wagon, with "Things That His Mother Made" etched across the page. The little book is made of very heavy, unruled linen paper, with the cover of parchment paper or the very heavy, rough paper that is used for water-color painting. The ornamentation may be done in whatever medium one chooses — water color, sepia or pen and ink.

Inside are to be written the recipes for a lot of the "good things his mother used to make!" These can quietly be procured from the mother in question. Such a little book will add a bit of merriment to the bridal gift-making, and may be made to prove, as well, a source of practical assistance later on, when household cares are assumed.—Rural New Yorker.

NEW ORLEANS SOCIETY.

They Who Are Once Received by It Never Forget the Charm of Its Perfect Social Life.

"The question that confronts the Creole to-day," writes Harrydele Hallmark of social life in New Orleans, in the Ladies' Home Journal, "is, 'Will the money of the Americans rule the city socially in the beginning of the twentieth century?' While money rules less in New Orleans than in any other city of its size in the United States, still a certain amount is absolutely necessary for a person to keep up the exterior of a gentleman's position. Yet people of good family and very limited means do hold the best social positions, because they have learned to give up the chaff and spend their money on the wheat. Again, people of no influence, as New Orleans counts it, but who have plenty of money, tact and social qualifications, can obtain and have obtained good standing. Blood and money together are good; money and refinement are not a specially favored condition, as are the two others, for storming New Orleans society; but any of the three qualifications alone would have a hard time of it. Narrowing it down, it remains that money alone cannot enter New Orleans society to-day; refinement alone cannot, but blood—well, it has held and does hold the lead. The atmosphere of New Orleans society, as this century draws to a close, is conspicuously Parisian in manner, ardently American in loyalty to the old flag, warm-hearted to the visitor, reserved in its inner life, pleasure-loving and childlike in its gayety. It offers to one, in its social as well as its physical life, the heart of a ripe, red pomegranate. He who tastes never forgets the charm. He never forgets the red-roofed houses, the chimes of cathedral bells, the entresol where lives la Belle Creole, the folk songs on a guitar, the melodious swing of French voices, nor the dark, luxurious beauty of the women."

Morning Breathing Exercise.

Do you want a chest without hollows and a neck firm and round? Take breathing exercise. Every morning as soon as you awake put on a warm dressing gown and warm slippers. Stand before an open window and breathe in deeply. Count mentally as you inhale. A breath taken while you count 70, one held while you count 20, or one expelled while counting 20, is a long one. Take six every morning. Nothing fills out the throat and chest more effectually. Nothing causes the blood to flow more healthily and gives brighter eyes and cheeks.

Chicken on Toast.

Cut some cold roast or boiled chicken from the bones and put it in a chopping bowl. Chop the chicken very fine. Put in a little butter and a little cream in a saucepan. When the butter is melted and the cream begins to bubble add the hashed chicken. Let it cook over a quick fire just long enough to absorb the cream. The hash must be moist. Put as many slices of dry toast, well buttered, on a platter as there are persons at breakfast.

THEIRS BY RIGHT.

An Allowance in Cash Is Not a Mere Privilege But a Duty Parents Owe to Girls.

If it be essential and necessary that girls should be well acquainted with all matters connected with the management of money, then there can be no better method adopted for enabling them to become thus acquainted with those matters than by granting them a weekly or monthly allowance of such amount as their parents or guardians may be able to afford. But if such an allowance is granted it should be given to cover certain specified expenses, such as dress and other personal necessities.

An allowance is not a mere privilege, but in a certain sense, a girl's right. To withhold it is an injustice not only to the girl, but to the man whom she may marry and whose money will be intrusted to her care to spend wisely. Indeed, it might be said without hesitation that it is a father's duty to see that his daughters not only understand the value of money, but the difficulty of earning the same.

It was the poet Young, a somewhat dismal and lugubrious author, who told us in his "Night Thoughts" that "we take no note of time but from its loss"—and to this may be added that they only know the value of money who have not got any. A girl who caters for herself will have an opportunity of showing her individual taste, and it gives her a feeling of self-reliance.—Chicago Daily News.

WIVES BADLY NEEDED.

From the Frozen Regions of the Klondike Comes the Emphatic Cry of "Girl Wanted."

"Girl wanted!" is the cry that has come down from the frozen regions of the Klondike. It is said that any laborer can earn $15 a day in that country, but the miners would welcome young American women much more enthusiastically and pay them much better, for they would give to the girls themselves, their wealth and—their washing, especially the last, for, though a miner may be able to bend for hours digging a hole in the ground or washing gold in a pan and not be more than

HARDER THAN WASHING GOLD.

ordinarily tired, yet when he starts to wash out his mud-stained jeans immediately his back aches and he swears off—literally.

However, as will be noticed in the accompanying illustration, somebody must have been thoughtful enough when starting out there to take with him a patent washboard, for it's dollars to doughnuts no miner would ever have thought of making one, or remembering what it looked like had he thought of such a thing, without a woman to jog his memory.

Mutton Fritters.

Frying batter, one-half pound of thinly sliced cold mutton, two tablespoonfuls of chutney, a little cayenne and curry powder. Have the mutton thinly sliced and neatly trimmed; spread each slice with some of the chutney, and roll it up. Have the frying batter ready (you will find the recipe below), dip each roll into this, using a skewer for the purpose. When a deep pan of frying fat is so hot that a faint smoke is rising from it, put in a few rolls at a time and fry till a pretty light brown. Lift out of the fat and drain on paper. If you like your dishes very highly seasoned, sprinkle each fritter with a dust of cayenne and curry powder, or these may be omitted if the chutney is thought hot enough. Serve piled up on a lace paper. Hand with them brown or tomato sauce. For the frying batter, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter pound of flour, one-quarter pint of tepid water, one tablespoonful of oil or melted dripping, the whites of two eggs. Mix the flour and salt together in a basin. Then stir smoothly into the tepid water and oil or melted dripping. Beat the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, and, lastly, add them very lightly to the butter.—Boston Globe.

Managed Husbands Worthless.

Helen Watterson Moody believes that the husband who can be managed is not worth managing, "and there is no better principle," she adds, in the Ladies' Home Journal, "for both husband and wife to adopt in adjusting themselves to the new relation than that of trying to do each by the other what men are accustomed to call 'the square thing.' Many a woman understands 'managing' a husband better than she does doing the square thing by him, and many a man understands and practices doing the square thing by other men who would be affronted if he were to be told that, judged by his own business standards, he habitually dealt unfairly with his own wife."

How to Reduce Weight.

It is not a wise thing to take medicine to reduce the weight. Exercise and a system of dieting are to be advised. Avoid starchy and fatty foods. A prominent actress is quoted as saying that she keeps her figure by riding six miles at a racing speed on her wheel, having a cold bath on her return and sleeping for two hours between blankets.

Cameron County Press.
ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.
HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance.....$1 50

The Quay Trial.

The Quay trial closed last Friday morning, the jury declaring Senator Quay "Not Guilty," as every fair minded person who read and knew the inwardness of the persecution expected. The verdict was accepted with great enthusiasm all over the State and congratulatory telegrams by the hundreds poured in upon the Senator from all sections of the State, in fact from all over the Union. Governor W. A. Stone promptly appointed Senator Quay United States Senator, as he had a perfect right to do and his course is endorsed by all consistent, right-thinking Republicans, who believe in majority rule. Col. Quay was the nominee of the Republican party in convention assembled according to the time-honored custom and Gov. Stone could not honorably do otherwise than appoint Senator Quay his own successor. The United States Senate will undoubtedly accept the Governor's certificate and we would not be surprised should he be unanimously accepted by the Senate. While great credit is due to Senator Quay's attorneys, as well as loyal friends throughout the state, the greatest credit is given, and justly too, to the stalwart Republican journal, the Philadelphia Inquirer, for the gallant fight it made in behalf of honesty and fairness. All honor to the Inquirer.

Pennsylvania for Quay.

The Inquirer long ago warned the Quay haters what the result of their malicious attacks would be. They were told that they were overdoing the thing; that their spite had throttled truth and justice; that they were making a martyr of the man they wanted to ruin, and that the end of their despicable attempts to destroy would be a popular demonstration in favor of their would-be victim.

The columns of telegrams which we have printed from the editors of the newspapers of this State congratulating The Inquirer upon its course in denouncing hypocritical pretenders and in exposing political conspiracy alone bear evidence of the deep resentment that is held in Pennsylvania against those who so maligned a Senator of the United States. The verdict of acquittal, of complete vindication, is popular in the extreme. In every county in this grand old Commonwealth an enthusiastic people cheer for Quay and denounce his defamers. They have long had their way. They have charged him with every crime in the category, and now that he has faced them in court and that every miserable, lying charge has been clearly refuted and shown to be the offspring of malice wedded to revenge, the revolution has come. The accusers are proved to be villifiers and to-day the most popular man in Pennsylvania is Matthew Stanley Quay.

What could these contemptible defamers have expected? They knew that when they went upon the stump their denunciations of Quay were gathered from the foul pits of malignant falsehood. They must have realized that the time for their exposure would certainly come, and now disaster has overtaken them and instead of tearing Quay down they have elevated him to a pedestal such as he has never occupied. The common people, the people that Abraham Lincoln delighted to refer to—for he was one of them—know the difference between right and wrong and can distinguish between the hypocrite and the outspoken man. The common people hate false pretense and malice, and when a man, no matter what his station in life, is unjustly accused, they are quick to resent the injustice done him. It is no wonder, then, that Pennsylvania is fairly ablaze with Quay enthusiasm and that in the opinion of Lincoln's common people the meanest men alive are those who have joined in the Great Man Hunt, for they have been overwhelmed in the midst of their own lies and their sins have found them out.

And so malice has had its day and those who have tried to bring disgrace upon Pennsylvania have only succeeded in bringing disgrace upon themselves. The time has come for many Pennsylvanians to assert themselves, to end for all time the pretensions of the venomous mountebanks who with vindictive falsehood have sought to climb into power by undermining the Republican party. It has been a dangerous and malevolent game, but it has been broken up. The bandits have been scattered, and while they still rove in bands, they are harmless and the Republican party will interest itself in their ravings only to laugh at them.—Phila. Inquirer.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 24th, 1899.

Only amusement has been caused in Washington by the cabled news that prominent European editors were seriously discussing the probability of our abandonment of the Philippines. These men do not know the American character even a little bit. President McKinley and his cabinet have no more idea of abandoning the Philippines than they have abandoning Hawaii or Porto Rico. And, what is more to the point, they are perfectly well satisfied with the progress that has been made by Gen. Otis towards getting possession of the Philippines. They know that the origin of the numerous stories about the insurmountable difficulties before us in the Philippines, which are being published in this country and Europe, as well as the telegrams sent to the Philippines to create dissatisfaction among the volunteers, can be traced to politics—very dirty politics, too; that they are being spread by Democrats and other anti-expansionists, with the hope that a sentiment can be created among the voters that will be injurious to the administration in next year's campaign. No political party can make votes by belittling the American flag and power; hence the stories cause no uneasiness to the administration.

The Military Court of Inquiry has completed the taking of testimony and expects to make its report this week. There is nothing in sight to indicate that the report will contain anything sensational. There has already been too much sensational stuff printed about the whole business.

Senator Quay is at his Washington home, but his vindication by a jury and his appointment to be Senator by Gov. Stone has not changed his habitual reticence concerning himself. Since his arrival in Washington, the day of his acquittal, he has been steadily receiving congratulations, by wire, mail, and by personal calls from his friends. He expressed his gratification to all callers, but pleasantly declined to say anything for publication concerning his appointment by Gov. Stone, or his own intentions. The Senate has decided the question raised by the appointment of Mr. Quay to the Senate both ways, and a majority of the Senate of each Congress can decide it either way and there is no appeal, but all the recent decisions have been against the right of a governor to fill a vacancy in the Senate that occurs through the failure of the legislature to elect a Senator while in session. If Mr. Quay's credentials from the Governor are decided to be good, the governors of California, Delaware and Utah will appoint Senators to fill the vacancies, from the same cause, from those States.

It is an interesting coincidence, made prominent by the announcement that Speaker Reed would retire from Congress to practice law in New York city, that seven of the thirty-two Speakers the House has had—Reed, Carlisle, Randall, Blaine, Colfax, Stevenson and Macon—served three terms in that exalted position. It is noted also in this connetion that only one Speaker—James K. Polk—ever became President.. The only Speaker who served longer than three terms was Henry Clay, who had a fraction more than five terms to his credit. The talk about the probable successor to Mr. Reed is as yet largely speculative. No party ever had a larger array of capable men available for the honor than the Republicans of the next House will have, and while there may be good natured rivalry between individuals as well as sections, every Republican will have the satisfaction of knowing that a good Speaker is bound to be chosen. While it is understood that Representatives Grosvenor, of Ohio; Dalzell, of Pa.; Mercer, of Neb.; Moody, of Mass.; and Sherman and Payne, of N. Y., will be candidates, the only avowed candidate who has been to Washington since the announcement of Mr. Reed's retirement, is Mr. Payne, of N. Y., who succeeded the late Representative Dingley as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and floor leader of the Republicans.

Now plant a plum tree.

Summer Tailoring.

Beautiful Summer Goods for Gents Suits, at

R. SEGER & CO.'S,

Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

SUITS FROM $12.00 TO $30.00.

NEW DEPARTURE BY

M. A. ROCKWELL,

The Fourth Street Druggist,

The Sanitary Still. . . .

I have recently purchased and placed in my Drug Store one of the popular and greatly endorsed Sanitary Stills, manufactured by THE CUPSEGRAPH CO., of Chicago, Ill. There is no process of filteration which will purify water. Nature's process of vaporizing water and cooling it into refreshing showers of pure rain water is repeated by the Sanitary Still in our store. We distill all water used in both our Prescription Department and Soda Water Fountains.

PURE WATER,
PURE DRUGS,
PURE SODA WATER.

Purity is our Motto.

M. A. ROCKWELL,

P. O. Building, Emporium, Pa.

R. SEGER & SON,

Next to Bank, Emporium, Pa.

NOW OPENING!

Full Line of Summer Clothing And Furnishings.

Neckwear!

The Finest assortment of neckwear ever seen in this county.

New Shapes in Hats!

R. SEGER & SON.

$8,500.00.

The entire stock of

H. C. OLMSTED

Amounting to $8,500, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Dress Goods,
Carpets,
Lace Curtains,
Shoes, Etc.,

Has been assigned to me and must be sold as speedily as possible.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL LINES.

Your Opportunity

C. JAY GOODNOUGH,

ASSIGNEE.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.

It's Easy

To talk about what you can do, but to do it is another thing. The reason we talk about Groceries the most of the time, is because we know what we are talking about.

GROCERIES

We sell Groceries so as to keep on selling. We offer an exceptionally fine brand of FLOUR at the exceptionally low price of

ONE DOLLAR.

What we say we do.

Alex. McDougall,

Groceries and Meat.

SPRING ATTRACTIONS!

AT "THE FAIR,"

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

SPECIAL EASTER BARGAINS

Fine line of Ladies' Belts, Buckles and Shirt Waist Sets.

A very elegant assortment of Ladies' Skirts, in silk, satin, serge—Also Underskirts.

Handsome new line of Ladies' Gloves at Easter bargain prices.

The citizens of this and adjoining counties will find many excellent bargains in our Fancy Goods, China and Glassware departments.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

Emporium, Pa.

Special Announcement.

New Store! New Goods!

Clothing and Shoe Store

I desire to announce to the people of Emporium and vicinity that I have just opened in the Metzger Block, opposite Post Office, a first-class up to date Clothing and Shoe Store, where can always be found a complete and carefully selected stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc.

My invariable rule to buy in the larger markets for spot cash only, will enable me to sell at astonishingly low prices. Please call and inspect stock, get my prices and be convinced that I can save you money.

HERE ARE A FEW PRICES:

Men's all wool suits	$5.49
Men's Scotch suit	7.50
Children's all wool suits	1.85
Boys' suits	3.99
Men's all wool pants	2.00
Men's working pants	.79
Overalls and jackets, each	.25
Men's fine dress, calf shoes	1.60
Men's fine shoes	1.30
Men's fine shoes	.99

Prices on all other goods accordingly.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO COME ONE HUNDRED MILES TO TRADE WITH ME.

Remember the Place and Give Me a Call.

JASPER HARRIS.

Metzger Block, opposite Post Office, EMPORIUM, PA.

EMPORIUM

MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., [illegible] 3, 1899.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	65
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100	1 00
Chop Feed, "	1 00
Middlings, "	1 00
Bran, "	1 00
Corn, per bushel	56
White Oats, per bushel	45
Choice Clover Seed,	At Market Prices.
Choice Timothy Seed,	At Market Prices.
Choice Millet Seed,	At Market Prices.
Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, or letter, personally.

Dr. Baker continues to improve.

Frank Judd visited Hazel-Hurst last Monday.

J. P. McNarney visited Olean on Tuesday.

H. Auchu is attending U. S. Court at Pittsburg.

C. S. Judd and family have returned to Keating Summit.

A. E. Gross visited Hazel-Hurst on Monday and Tuesday.

Harry Minard, of Austin, was in town last Thursday and Friday.

Ex-Sheriff Moore, of Coudersport, is in town to-day on business.

Henry Alderfer, of Sinnemahoning, was in town yesterday evening.

Frank Seger has gone to Pittsburg, where he has secured a position.

Miss Carrie Specht, of More Hill, visited friends in town over Sunday.

Chas. Welsh, of Buckwalter, was taking in the sights at Emporium, Sunday.

Rev. Graybill, of St. Marys, visited Emporium on Monday and Tuesday.

Geo. A. Walker visited Bloomsburg last week and attended the meeting of the Consistory.

J. B. Schriever is out again, we are pleased to note, after a serious struggle with quinsy.

Mrs. J. S. Douglas, of Olean, was in Emporium on Tuesday, guest of Mrs. C. M. Thomas.

John W. Norris and wife, of Blowville, spent Sunday with the latter's parents, at this place.

M. Blodget, of Wyside, was in town on Monday and made us a social visit. Come again, friend.

Miss Ella Herrick was taken to Erie last Sunday, for medical treatment. We hope she may be benefitted.

Mr. Allen Baldwin and family have moved from Keating Summit to Emporium, residing on Third street.

Ex-County Commissioner John A. Wykoff, of Grove, attended argument court, at this place, last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Green entertained Judge Mayer and several friends at six o'clock dinner, on Monday.

Miss Rose Halderman, of Olean, visited friends and relatives at this place over Sunday, guest of her brother Lee Halderman.

T. H. Norris and wife drove up from Sterling Run on Saturday and visited with relatives and friends until Sunday evening.

Mrs. Jos. Kaye returned from Williamsport Hospital, on Monday evening. While not entirely recovered, she is greatly improved.

Frank D. McCollum, of Oil City, visited his cousins, Mrs. Mullin and the Misses Gould, at this place, this morning, while enroute to Milton.

B. E. Jones has purchased the property occupied by A. C. Blum, so that genial gentleman and family will enjoy the pleasure of a "flitting."

B. C. Johnson and wife, of Cameron, visited in Emporium on Tuesday, before departing for Johnsonburg, where they will reside in the future.

The Misses Hutchinson and Swayne, two of Austin's most charming young ladies, were guests of Miss Ella Newton, of East Sixth street, over Sunday.

Mrs. Jas. J. Welsh, we are informed, is very dangerously ill with erysipelas in the head. Dr. Bardwell is attending her and reports this (Thursday) morning her condition as being much improved.

Mr. F. H. Kamler, employed by Mr. John Eddelmen, at this place, was married at Olean, N. Y., yesterday, to Miss Annie Tumser. The newly married couple will arrive in Emporium this evening.

Our good-natured friend, Datus W. Ensign, of Rich Valley, is celebrating the arrival of a beautiful little lady at his happy home. Mother and daughter are doing nicely, so grand-pa Ensign informs us.

Word has been received from Dr. DeLong, who is in Philadelphia, informing his relatives at this place that an operation will not be necessary at present. The Dr. will arrive in Emporium the latter part of this week.

One of Wm. Gross' children fell, last Sunday, while playing in the house, breaking its left arm. Dr. Heilman is attending the injury. This is the second time the little one has met with a similar accident, within a year.

Dr. Claude Lee Bradford, of Austin, was married at Geneva, N. Y., April 21st, to Miss Katherine Nugent. They have returned to Austin where the Dr. has a large practice. His many Emporium friends extend congratulations.

Hon. J. C. Bonham came home to attend Argument Court on Monday. He visited his family here until yesterday morning, when he returned to Franklin, where he is engaged in business.

J. M. Davison, who has been assisting in the W. N. Y. & P. office at Keating Summit, the past month, came home yesterday "to good old Emporium." Mr. Davison is one of the best all-around accountants and book-keepers in the country.

Geo. W. Thomas and wife, of Rochester, N. Y., visited in Emporium on Friday last. Mr. Thomas represented the Rochester Building & Loan Association and purchased the J. H. Havens property, located on Fourth street, at Sheriff's sale.

Chas. H. Stewart, of Lumber, was an agreeable caller at the PRESS sanctum on Tuesday and swapped yarns with ye editor for an hour. Well, we think friend Stewart is honest in his political opinions but has to whistle to make himself swallow some of the stuff crammed into him by the insurgents. You are too sensible a gentlemen, Charles, to be caught with such twaddle.

Frank S. McCabe and Will Lloyd journeyed to Hunt's Run, on Tuesday, in quest of the speckled beauties. Several large (?) fish, and larger stories, are the outcome of the adventure. Mr. McCabe had the misfortune to fall in the creek and now that gentleman's numerous feminine admirers are fearful lest the water should take effect on his beautiful auburn locks and turn them to a bright red. Use Diamond dyes, Frank.

NEW RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF CAMERON COUNTY.

At a Convention of the Republican Party of Cameron county, held at Emporium, March 22, 1898, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of adopting the 'Crawford County System' for conducting Republican Primaries in Cameron county. Said committee to consist of one member from each election district in the county; the committee to be selected by the respective delegations of this convention. The committee thus appointed to present their report for adoption at the next Republican County Convention.

The following committee was appointed under the resolution: Shippen Township, J. E. Rhodes; West Ward, Emporium, C. L. Butler; Middle Ward, Chas. Seger; East Ward, A. C. Blum; Portage Township, A. L. Ensign; Lumber Township, Gordon Howlett; Gibson Township, V. A. Brooks; Driftwood, Dr. W. H. Ulsh; Grove Township, C. F. Barclay.

Your committee beg leave to report that they find the designation "Crawford County System" somewhat vague, as many counties seem to have what they call the "Crawford County System," still vary widely as to their mode of procedure, but touch generally at one point; that is, they vote directly for the candidate to be nominated at the party primaries and as this is the distinctive feature of the system and there seems a great divergence as to the mode of computing the vote, election of delegates and representation in the County Convention, we take it, this is the essential feature of the system; therefore we submit for your consideration the following rules for the future guidance and government of the Republican Party of Cameron county.

Your Committee beg leave to recommend, that these rules if adopted be printed in pamphlet form together with the act approved the 29th day of June 1881, "relating to the holding of and to prevent fraud in the primary elections, etc., etc.

Also the Act approved the 8th day of June, A. D., 1881, "to prevent bribery and fraud at nominating elections, etc:"

1. This organization shall be known as The Republican Party of Cameron County, the management of which shall be vested in the Republican County Committee, to be composed of one member from each election district, and a Chairman.

2. The members of the County Committee shall be elected by the Republican electors of the several election districts at the time of the election of delegates to the County Convention held for the nomination of county officers, and in case any election district shall fail to elect a member of the County Committee, or a vacancy shall occur, the delegates to the last County Convention held for the nomination of County officers, for the district in which the vacancy shall have occurred, may appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

3. The Chairman of the County Committee shall be elected by the County Convention held for the nomination of county officers, and such election shall be the first order of business after the Convention is permanently organized.

4. No person shall be eligible to the office of Chairman of the County Committee who shall hold any office, either elective or by appointment, Federal, State or County, during the term for which he is elected, or who shall be a candidate for any such office.

5. The term of office of the Chairman and members of the County Committee shall commence on the first Monday of January succeeding their election and continue for one year. In case a vacancy shall occur in the Chairmanship the County Committee shall elect a Chairman to fill the vacancy.

6. The County Committee, at its first meeting in the year, shall elect a Secretary, who shall keep a record of all its proceedings, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and have charge of all the documents and papers of such committee, and he shall keep a record of the proceedings of all County Conventions held during the term of his office, and at the termination of his term of office he shall turn over all books, records and papers to his successor in office.

7. Each member of the County Committee shall, at the first meeting of the Committee, appoint two Republicans of his election district to act with him as a Vigilance Committee for said district, and the members of the County Committee shall have full power to fill all vacancies which may occur in the Vigilance Committees of their respective districts.

8. The County Committee may convene on the first Tuesday of February of each year, and at such other times as the Chairman may deem proper. In case of the absence of the Chairman the Committee shall elect one of its members Chairman *pro tempore.* It shall be the duty of the Chairman, when authorized by the County Committee, to issue all calls for the holding of the County Conventions. *Provided*—That on the request of five members of the County Committee, in writing, the Chairman, or in his absence or inability to act, the Secretary, shall call the Committee together at any time. The Chairman of the County Committee shall give notice of all meetings of the Committee to each member thereof at least one week before the time of meeting, when the time will admit, by written notice deposited in the post-office addressed to him at his last known address or personally. *Provided, further,* That the County Conventions held for the election of district delegates and delegates to the State Conventions shall be held within ten days of the date fixed for the State Convention, and the County Conventions held for the nomination of county officers shall be held not more than sixty days nor less than forty-five days of the date of the Fall elections.

9. Each person who intends to be named in a Convention as a candidate for office shall have filed with the Chairman of the County Committee, in writing, his intentions to be a candidate before such Convention, with his name, residence and office for which he shall be a candidate, at least thirty days before the Convention, and shall have paid (except candidates for the office of Coroner, Auditor, Surveyor and Jury Commissioner) to the said Chairman, the sum of ten dollars for the expense of printing tickets, notices and blanks. The Chairman shall publish the list of such candidates and their residence and office desired, with the call for the Convention.

10. The Chairman of the County Committee shall furnish to the Committeemen of the several election districts, tickets for such districts with the names of the candidates for delegates for the district printed in alphabetical order, and blank space for writing the name of their choice for County Committeeman, and the names of the various candidates for office under the proper head.

11. The nominations for delegates to the County Convention shall be placed in the hands of the member of the County Committee for each election district not less than seven days previous to the date of the primary election; the same shall be placed in sealed envelopes by the person making the nominations and marked on the envelopes, "Nominations for delegates to the County Convention." The Vigilance Committee of each election district shall meet at two o'clock, p. m, on the Monday preceding the day of holding the primary election and proceed forthwith, publicly, to open and announce the nominations made for delegates, and if it shall appear that the nominations shall be more than double the number of delegates to which the district is entitled, then the Vigilance Committee shall proceed to reduce the number of nominees by lot, to double the number to which the district is entitled.

12. The Vigilance Committee shall make two lists of the nominees for delegates to the County Convention, retaining one list and mailing one list to the Secretary of the County Committee not less than four days previous to the date of the primary election.

13. The primary elections shall be held at such place in the several election districts as directed by the County Committee, on the Saturday preceeding the County Convention, and at such hour as shall be directed by said Committee. The polls to be held open at least two hours.

The time and place for holding the primary elections shall be advertised in at least one Republican paper in the county for at least two regular issues, immediately preceding the date of holding such election.

14. The primary elections shall be conducted by a Judge and two Inspectors who shall be chosen by the voters present at the hour fixed for the opening of the polls and who shall serve during such meeting.

15. The primary elections shall be called to order by the County Committeeman of the district, at the hour fixed for the opening of the polls, and he shall conduct the election for Judge. In case the County Committeeman is not present, or refuses to act, the first named member of the Vigilance Committee shall act in his place, and in case he is not present the remaining member of the Vigilance Committee shall act, and in case all the Committee shall be absent the voters present shall elect one of their number to perform the duties of the Committee.

16. The Judge of the primary election shall be elected by viva voce vote, publicly taken, or by division of the house, if called for, and he shall conduct the election for the two Inspectors.

The Inspectors shall be elected by ballot, the voting to continue not longer than fifteen minutes and no elector shall vote for more than one, and the two persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. Each Inspector may appoint a clerk.

17. No person shall be Judge, Inspector or Clerk unless he be qualified to vote at that primary election. No person who shall be a candidate for delegate, or for nomination to office at the approaching convention shall be eligible to serve on said Election Board.

18. The Judge, Inspectors and Clerks shall before entering on their duties take and subscribe to the following oath: I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will, as Judge, Inspector or Clerk (as the case may be) at the primary election, about being held, impartially and faithfully perform my duties in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Republican party of the county of Cameron for the government of its primary elections, to the best of my judgement and ability.

The above oath or affirmation shall be first administered to the Judge by one of the Inspectors, then the Judge, so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to the Inspectors and Clerks.

19. The Judge and Inspectors or a majority of them shall pass upon the qualifications of electors who may offer to vote.

20. Any person who is a qualified voter in the election district and has been identified with the Republican party, and whose last vote at a Presidential or State Election, was cast for the Republican candidates shall be eligible to vote at the primary election, and no other person shall be eligible except qualified voters between the ages of 21 and 22 years who shall declare their intention to act with the Republican party. Provided, however, That no person who has been guilty of any of the offenses enumerated in the oath provided for in Rule 21 shall be allowed to vote.

21. If the right of any person to vote at a primary election is challenged such person shall subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a qualified voter in ——— Election District, and that my last vote at a State or Presidential election was cast for the Republican candidates, and that I have not received, directly or indirectly from any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate, or from the friends of any such person, or any person whomsoever, any gift or reward in money, goods, or valuable thing, or any office or employment under agreement, or promise expressed or implied, for any vote or influence at this election and that it is my present intention to support the candidates nominated at the ensuing County Convention. The above oath shall be administered by the acting Judge of the Primary Election.

22 No vote of instructions shall be received or counted at a Primary Election for any person whose name is not published in the call for the Primary Election and County Convention, unless no name for the office has been published, or a candidate whose name has been published shall have withdrawn or died.

No ballot shall be thrown out if it can be reasonably determined for whom the voter intended to vote.

23. The electors at the primary elections shall vote by ballot for the number of persons to be delegates to the ensuing County Convention as provided for in these rules and shall also vote instructions for candidates for each office to be nominated at said ensuing County Convention, expressing the first and second choice of the elector, and the delegates so elected shall vote in the County Convention for the several persons for whom they are instructed, as long as such candidates names are before the Convention, voting for the candidates in the order in which they are instructed, and if any delegate shall fail to vote as instructed the Chairman of the Convention shall record his vote in accordance with the instructions of such delegate.

24. The voter at the primary election shall indicate his first and second choice by prefixing the figure one (1) before the name of his first choice and the figure two (2) before the name of his second choice, and in ascertaining who is the second choice of a primary election the votes cast for minority candidates for first choice shall be added to the votes cast for the same person for second choice.

25. The Election Board, as soon as the polls are closed, shall proceed to count the votes polled for delegates and the instructions for the several candidates as aforesaid, and after publicly announcing the result, shall certify the same under their hands, on blanks to be furnished by the Chairman of the County Committee, forward said certificate to said Chairman by first mail, and deliver a copy of said certificate to one of the delegates elected, who, on or before the day of the Convention, shall deliver the same, together with any written protest which any elector shall file, to the Chairman of the County Committee.

A list of all persons voting at a primary election shall be kept, and it shall be sealed up with the ballots.

26 The Chairman of the County Committee shall prepare a list of the delegates appearing to have been elected and a table of votes cast on instructions, in the several election districts, for the use of the Convention. Said table to be read by districts in open Convention.

27. Any elector who desires to contest such election, shall, on or before 9:00 a. m., of the second day succeeding said primary, file with the Judge thereof a written statement of his reasons for said contest, which statement it shall be the duty of the Judge, after having submitted the same to the Inspectors, to transmit forthwith to the Chairman of the County Committee accompanied by such statements of his own and the Inspectors as they may choose to make in regard thereto. Unless such statement has been made to the Judge, no contest shall be allowed by the Convention, and the contestant shall be confined to the complaints set forth in his statement.

28. Each election district shall be entitled to one delegate in the County Convention, and one additional delegate for each thirty Republican votes, or major fraction thereof cast at the last general election. The Republican votes shall be determined by adding together the vote at the last general election for each Republican candidate for county officer, including Member of Assembly when voted for, at said election, and dividing the sum by the number of candidates, but the vote for any candidate who was also upon any other ticket shall not be taken into consideration in determining the Republican vote. The Chairman of the County Committee shall annually make the proper computation and advertise the number of delegates to which each district is entitled with the call for the primary election.

29. In balloting for candidates in the County Convention after the third ballot shall have been taken, the name of the candidate having the least number of votes shall be dropped from the list of candidates, and the candidate having the least number of votes on each third succeeding ballot shall be dropped, until a nomination is made by one of the condidates receiving a majority of all the votes cast in the Convention.

30. Any duly elected delegate who may be unable to attend the Convention may substitute any other Republican having the qualifications of a delegate for that district, by written proxy, and such substitute shall have all the rights and privileges of a regularly elected delegate, and shall be bound by the instructions of his principal.

31. If any duly elected delegate shall be absent and has not appointed a substitute the delegates present from that district may designate one of their number to cast the vote of such absent delegate.

32. In event of a contested delegation, the persons who shall have credentials signed by a majority of the proper primary election officers of the district, shall be entitled to have their names placed upon the roll, but they shall not vote upon any question affecting their right to sit in the Convention, nor shall any candidate be voted for until the contest is decided and the rightful delegates seated.

33. The Chairman of the County Committee shall call the Convention to order and a President and two Secretaries shall be chosen, who shall be sworn as required by the Act of June 29, 1881. The President to be sworn as Judge and the Secretaries as Inspectors.

34. All voting for the nomination of candidates, and the election of District and State delegates, and Chairman of the County Committee, shall be *viva voce* and a majority of the delegates voting shall be necessary to nominate or elect.

35. In the event of the death or withdrawal of any candidate, the Chairman of the County Committee shall reconvene, as soon thereafter as possible, the Convention that nominated such person and said Convention shall make a nomination to fill the vacancy.

36. All monies and other property of the party in the hands of the Chairman of the County Committee, the Secretary, or any member of the Committee or the Vigilance Committees shall be turned over to their successors in office.

37 The County Committee shall annually appoint a board of auditors whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the Chairman and Secretary, and each year the said auditors shall make a written statement of the finances of the party, setting forth in detail all monies received, and from what sources, and a general statement of expenditures. A copy of said statement shall be filed with the Secretary and shall be open to the inspection of all persons who may have contributed to the campaign fund.

38. Proposed amendments and alterations of these rules shall be presented to a County Convention in writing, signed by at least three delegates, and the same shall be held over for consideration at the next County Convention, when action shall be taken. The proposed amendments shall be published in at least one Republican county paper before final action is taken.

39 The nominees for County officers may select a Campaign Committee who shall conduct the campaign and in all matters relating to the selection of such committee the nominees for office shall have votes as follows: Jury Commissioner, County Surveyor, Coroner and Auditor one vote each, Sheriff, County Commissioners, Treasurer, Prothonotary and Associate Judge two votes each. Member of Assembly three votes.

40. Copies of these rules shall be sent to the primary election officers of each district before each primary election

The Law Governing Primary Elections.

AN ACT to regulate the holding of, and to prevent frauds in the primary elections of the several political parties in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 1. Be *it enacted &c.,* That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful and it is hereby made the duties of the Judges, inspectors and clerks or other officers of the primary elections, meetings or caucus held for the purpose of nominating candidates for state, city and county officers within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, severally to take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation in the presence of each other in the form as follows, namely: "I, (AB) do..........that I will as judge, inspector or clerk (as the case may be) at the ensuing election, impartially and faithfully perform my duties, in accordance with the laws and constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the................party of the county of................for the government of the said primary elections, meetings or caucus, to the best of my judgment and abilities;" the oath or affirmation shall be first administered to the judge by one of the inspectors, then the judge so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to the inspectors and clerks, and may administer the oath to any elector offering to vote as to his qualifications to vote at such election.

SECTION 2. If any judge, inspector, clerk or other officer of a primary election as aforesaid shall presume to act in such capacity before the taking and subscribing to the oath or affirmation required by this act, he shall on conviction be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars; and if any judge or inspector, clerk or other officer, when in the discharge of his duties as such, shall wilfully disregard or violate the provisions of any rule, duly made by the said ....party of................county for the government of the primary elections of the party, he shall on conviction be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars; and if any judge or inspector of any primary election as aforesaid shall knowingly reject the vote of any person entitled to vote under the rules of the said............party, or shall knowingly receive the vote of any person or persons not qualified as aforesaid, shall on conviction be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars; and if any judge, inspector, clerk or other officer of a primary election as aforesaid shall be guilty of any willful fraud in the discharge of his duties, by destroying or defacing ballots, adding ballots to the poll, other than those lawfully voted, by stuffing the ballot box, by false counting, by making false returns or by any act or thing whatsoever, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

All acts or parts of acts of assembly inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, except in counties or cities where special acts are in force for the same purpose: *Provided,* That the provisions of this act shall entail no expense to the counties or cities.

Approved the 29th day of June, A. D., 1881.

HENRY M. HOYT.

An Act to Prevent Bribery and Fraud at Nominating Elections, &c.

AN ACT to prevent bribery and fraud at nominating elections, nominating conventions, returning boards, county or executive committees, and at election of delegates to nominating conventions, in the several counties in this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That hereafter, if a candidate for any office within this Commonwealth shall, directly or indirectly, give, offer or promise to give, or procure any other person to give, offer or promise to give, to any elector any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any security for the payment or the delivery of money, goods or other valuable thing or any office, emolument or employment on condition, express or implied, that such elector shall cast, give or retain or withhold his vote, or use his influence at a nominating election or delegate election, or cast, give or substitute another to cast, or give, his vote or use his influence at a nominating convention, for or against the nomination of any particular candidate for nomination, so as to procure such person to be voted for, at any election to take place, the person so hiring, procuring influencing, abbetting, endeavoring or offering, either directly or indirectly through others, their aiders or abettors, to procure the person to be voted for by such electors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SECTION 2. If any elector, authorized to vote at any public election afterwards to take place within this Commonwealth for any office, shall directly or indirectly, accept or receive from any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office or from the friends of any such person, any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any office or employment, under an agreement or promise, express or implied, that such elector shall give or withhold his vote for the nomination of such a person as a candidate for office at such election, or shall accept or receive the promise of any person, that he shall thereafter receive any gift or reward in money, goods, position or other valuable thing, if he will vote for the nomination of such a person as a candidate for office, and shall thereafter vote for the nomination of such person, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months.

SECTION 3. If any elector shall, directly or indirectly, offer to give his vote or his influence, at any nominating election, delegate election or nominating convention, to any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office, or to the friends of any such person, in consideration that for such vote or influence, he is to receive any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing or any office or employment, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and undergo a period of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SECTION 4 If any person not qualified to vote at a general election, shall vote at a nominating election held by any political party, or if any person shall procure, advise or induce such disqualified person so to vote, or if any person shall vote at more than one election district or otherwise vote more than once on the same day for the nomination of a candidate or shall fraudulently vote more than one ticket for the same candidate at the same time, or if any person advise or procure another so to do, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars and imprisonment for a time not exceeding three months.

SECTION 5 In all cases where a person is elected or chosen or shall act as a delegate to a convention to make nominations for offices, and shall receive, accept or solicit any bribe in money, goods or thing of value, or any office or position, as an inducement to make or join in any nomination for any person to be voted for as an officer or candidate for office, or shall in like manner and for like reason, agree to abstain from voting for any particular person, shall be guiilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

SECTION 6. Any person elected, chosen or acting as a member of the county executive committee of any party, or as a judge of a return board to count up and cast the votes polled at a primary election, held to make nominations for office, or any person appointed a clerk of such return board who shall directly or indirectly accept, receive or solicit money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward or other thing of value, or the promise of all or either of them, to influence his vote or action in the discharge, performance or non-performance of any act, duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for a time not exceeding three months.

Any person or persons, who shall directly or indirectly by offer or promise of money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward or other thing of value, or who shall, by threats or intimidation, endeavor to influence a member of a county or executive committee of any party, a judge or clerk of any return board, in the discharge, performance or non-performance of any act, duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and to undergo imprisonment not exceeding six months.

APPROVED—The 8th day of June, A. D., 1881.

HENRY M. HOYT.

1889. 1899.

GREETING.

The winter months are gone. Spring, though a little backward is here. This is the time of year for changes, and many are looking for opportunities to better themselves.

IS YOUR

GROCERY AND MARKET

SERVICE

SATISFACTORY?

CAN YOU

BETTER

YOURSELF

IN THIS?

If you have never given us an opportunity to serve you, we would be pleased to have it now.

We have just finished taking account of stock, and entered upon the tenth year of our career as caterers to the Grocery and Market trade who wish GOOD GOODS and service at reasonable prices.

We are in better condition in every way to serve you now, than ever before. This may seem like an "old chestnut," but nevertheless it is true.

PROGRESS

Is the watch word at our Store.

NOT

HOW

CHEAP,

BUT

HOW

GOOD,

Has ever been our motto and we will continue to DO BUSINESS under this banner.

QUALITY

NOT QUANTITY

Is the first consideration—with us—in the selection of goods. Our judgment tells us this is cheapest in the end.

We desire to express our sincere appreciation of the substantial support we have had in the past, which has made it possible for us to render a first-class service at reasonable prices for our goods and hope to merit a continuance of same.

Should there be anything in our dealings with you, in the way of an error or an over sight,—which will creep in at times—kindly remember, our aim is to right any circumstances of this kind, and to right it at once.

We are just as anxious to be given an opportunity to "fix up" an error or oversight, as we are to sell you goods. So don't hide any misunderstandings, tell us about them, and we will show our approval by prompt correction.

Very truly yours,

J. H. DAY.

Fourth St., Emporium, Pa.

"HOW THEY GROW."

Mark well yon slender stalk of green
Just springing forth the clods between
While April airs are chilly;
With filmy leaflets closely curled,
It locks a tiny banner furled,
But soon will be a lily.

A sparrow's weight would bend it low,
A little flood would overflow,
A little frost would kill it;
And e'en when grown it reaches up
And lifts to heaven a heavenly cup,
A little dew would fill it.

Yet all the power that Newton saw
Bind in one vast and equal law
Pebble, and planet growing,
Cannot, when spring is come, keep hid
The lily 'neath its coverlid,
Nor stay its buds from blowing.

It knows no labor but to bloom—
God's darling need no cares assume,
No tribute pay but beauty;
It cannot but live in the light,
And still to keep its garments white
Is nature more than duty.

What if to-morrow it must die?
Is there no Easter in the sky
To earth's dead blossoms given?
Yon world would forfeit half its bliss
If what is sweetest here in this
Brief springtime, had no heaven.

"Much more, O ye of little faith—
(This is the word the Master saith)
Much more to you His will is!"
—Nay, but it were enough for me
Could I, O Master! only be
To Thee as are Thy lilies.
—W. H. Woods, in Youth's Companion.

[Copyright, 1897, by Longmans, Green & Co.]

SYNOPSIS.

D'Auriac, commanding outpost where scene is laid, tells the story. De Gomeron is in temporary command, appointed by Gen. de Rone to examine into a charge against d'Auriac. Nicholas, a sergeant, brings in a man and woman, from king's camp at Le Fere, prisoners. D'Auriac, angered by insulting manner of de Gomeron toward woman, strikes him, duel follows and prisoners escape. Duel is interrupted by appearance of de Rone, and d'Auriac is told he will hang if found alive at close of morrow's battle. Riding over field next day d'Auriac finds Nicholas, victim of de Gomeron's malice, in imminent danger of death, and releases him from awful predicament. After battle in which King Henry utterly routs de Rone's forces, d'Auriac, lying severely wounded, sees two forms moving through the darkness robbing the bodies of the dead and wounded. They find golden collar on de Leyva's corpse, and Babette stabs Mauginot (her partner) to gain possession. Henry with retinue, among whom is fair prisoner who had escaped from de Gomeron and d'Ayen, her suitor, rides over the field. Madame rescues d'Auriac, and afterwards visits him daily in hospital. Here he learns his friend is heiress of Bidache. When well enough he is taken to her Normandy chateau, where he learns from Maitre Palin, madame's chaplain, the king is about to force her to marry d'Ayen. He sets out with Jacques, his knave, for Paris, to prevent this marriage. Delayed at Ezy, he he comes upon Nicholas, his old sergeant, who says de Gomeron is in neighborhood with associates from army and nobility, plotting treason against the king. They go to de Gomeron's retreat where they manage to overhear details of plot. Burning with revenge, Nicholas shoots at de Gomeron. Flying for their lives, the two men think themselves beyond pursuit, when suddenly they are face to face with Biron, one of the traitors, whom d'Auriac cuts down, and with de Gomeron, who makes short work of Nicholas; d'Auriac escapes. Arriving in Paris the chevalier lays what he knows of treasonable plot before Sully, master general of ordnance. Calling on de Belin, a friend, d'Auriac secures from him a servant, Ravaillac, who had previously been in service of d'Ayen. D'Ayen's marriage to Madame de la Bidache is to occur within fornight, de Belin to stand sponsor. Palin and madame arrive in Paris. D'Auriac has suspicions aroused concerning Ravaillac; later witnesses meeting with de Gomeron, therefore dismisses him. The chevalier is introduced at court by de Belin, where he charges Biron with being traitor to France and king. For his pains Henry gives him 24 hours to quit France. King now commands marriage to be celebrated on the morrow, making it imperative that flight occur that night, if madame be saved. D'Auriac therefore meets her secretly, when masked men swoop down on pair and carry them off, bound and gagged. After 24 hours' imprisonment, during which he has interview with de Gomeron and Babette, he manages to escape. At his lodgings he finds Jacques, Palin, de Belin and his host Pantin assembled in council. Next morning Pantin and d'Auriac, disguised, go to Toison d'Or, a sort of inn next building to which he and madame had been taken. D'Auriac hires a room, and from a window reaches roof of next building where, through a skylight, he witnesses meeting of de Gomeron and two confederates. They plan another meeting for that night when Biron will be present. He determines to communicate again with Sully, but Ravaillac and de Gomeron being below, and fearing detection, is compelled to bide his opportunity. After a time he sees in window opposite face of madame. They communicate by means of signs, he telling her deliverance is at hand. When night falls d'Auriac goes to join de Belin and Pantin. They meet the king, who with intimates is playing at pienero in an ordinary. Putting on a mask and cloak, the king, with the others, follows d'Auriac to the Toison d'Or, where his majesty may look upon the conspirators as d'Auriac had done earlier in the day.

CHAPTER XX.

AT THE SIGN OF "THE TOISON D'OR."

Turning we beheld de Vitry at the open door, the small and narrow figure of Pantin at his elbow, and close behind the stern features of the grand master, the anxiety on whose face cleared as he saw the king before him. He was about to speak, but Henry burst in rapidly—

"I know all, duke. It is time to act, not talk, Arnidieu! But I shall long remember this frolic!"

"It would seem that God has given us a great deliverance, sire. All is ready"

"Come," said the king, "we have no time to lose, and if we delay longer that hothead de Belin will strike the first blow."

"With your majesty's permission I will make an assault on the rear," I said. "On the rear!" exclaimed de Vitry, whilst the grand master said, "it is impossible!"

But I only pointed to the window, and Henry laughed.

"Ventrebleu! I understand—a great idea! But, monsieur, take care how you give away a secret. I shall have no peace if monseigneur the great master hears what has happened."

I was young enough still to feel my face grow hot at the approval in the king's voice, and then without another word they passed out, tramp, tramp, down the stairs, all except Sully, who stayed behind for a moment.

"Monsieur!" he asked, "what has happened between you and the king?"

"His majesty has pardoned me."

"A child might see that. What else? Be quick."

"And has given me orders to meet you as you enter the Toison d'Or."

The frown on his face cleared. "Well answered, chevalier. The king I see has won a faithful and discreet friend. Make your attack when you hear the petard." Then he, too, turned his broad shoulders on me and followed the rest.

As the sound of the heavy footfalls ceased I gave a last look at my pistols, drew in my sword-belt by a hole, and, all booted as I was, essayed the ladder again.

I had already observed that the skylight was but a light wooden framework, with a glazing between, and would need no great effort to break down—one strong push and the way was clear before me. So I stayed for a minute of breathless silence, then far below came a sharp, shrill whistle, hurried exclamations from the plotters, and now the explosion of the petard, that made the house rock to and fro like a tree in the wind.

I had no need to force open the skylight. The effect of the explosion did that most effectually for me, and blew out the lamps in the room below as well, reducing it on a sudden to absolute darkness. There was a yell of terror from the room, and without a moment's hesitation I swung through the window and dropped down among the conspirators. They were to a man crowding to the door, and not one took any note of my entrance, so great was their confusion. I followed the rush of hurrying figures as they passed through the door into a passage in dim light from a fire that burned in a small grate. One end of this passage was full of smoke, against which the bright flashes of drawn swords were as darts of lightning. Beyond the smoke, and below, we could hear the clash of steel, cries of pain and savage oaths, where men were fighting and dying hard. As I dashed down the passage, sword in hand, my only thought to reach the prisoner's room, one of the retreating figures turned and called out: "Quick, monsieur—follow me—the secret stair!"

It was Lafin. In the confusion and semi gloom he had mistaken me for his chief. I made no answer, but as I rushed forward struck him on the face with the hilt of my sword, and he rolled over like a log.

There I was, right in amongst the scared plotters, cheek by jowl with M. de Savoy's envoy, and I could have dropped him then and there, but that my whole heart was in madame's room, and I knew that there were others who could and would deal with him.

As I elbowed my way through the press, vainly endeavoring to find the way to my dear's prison, we reached a landing from which a long stair led straight up, and here I heard the marshal's voice, cracked with rage and fear:

"Lafin! De Gomeron! To me—here! here!"

"Ladies first, marshal—I must look to my bride."

Then through the smoke I saw de Gomeron's tall figure mounting the stair, and I rushed forward to follow him.

It was at this juncture that a portion of our own party forced their way to the landing, and one of them, whose sword was broken, flung himself upon me, dagger in hand, shouting: "Death to traitors!" I had just time to seize his wrist. He tripped sideways over something that lay very quiet at our feet, and, dragging me down, we rolled over and over with the clash of blades over us. "It is I—fool—I, d'Auriac—let go!" I shouted, as he tried to stab at me.

"Let go, you," sputtered d'Aubusson's voice, and we loosed each other. I had no time for another word, and, grasping my sword, which was hanging to my wrist by the knot, I sprang up, and the next moment was hot foot after de Gomeron.

I managed somehow to force my way through the crowd, but the stairway was half full of men, and at the head of it stood the free lance with a red sword in his hand and two or three huddled objects that lay in shapeless masses around him.

Some one, with a reckless indifference to his own life—it was, I afterward found out, Pantin—held up a torch, and as the flare of it shot up the stairway de Gomeron threw back his head and laughed at us.

"Twenty to one—come, gentlemen—or must I come to you?" He took a couple of steps down the stairs, and the crowd that had made as if it would rush at him wavered and fell back, bearing me, hoarse with shouting for way, with them to the landing.

For the moment, penned up and utterly unable to get forward, I was a mere spectator of what followed.

The free lance took one more downward step, and then a slight figure, with one arm in a sling, slid out from the press and flew at him.

It was d'Ayen, and I felt a sudden warming of the heart to the man who was going to his death.

"You—you traitor!" he gasped, as, using his sword with his left hand, his sword ripped the free lance's ruff.

"Stand back, old fool—stand back—or—there! Take it!" and with a sharp scream d'Ayen fell backward, the crowd splitting for a moment, so that he rolled to the foot of the stairs and came up at my feet. God rest his soul! He died at the last like a gallant man.

They were backing in confusion now, and above the din I could hear the mocking of de Gomeron:

"Come, gentlemen, do not delay; time presses."

One rush through at that time might have saved him, but he stood there playing with death. With an effort I pushed d'Ayen, who was still breathing, against the side of the wall, to let the poor wretch die in such comfort as could be, and, seeing my chance at last, made my way to the front.

De Gomeron was half way down the stairs by this, and when our swords met, he did not for the moment recognize me. But at the second pass he realized, and the torchlight showed him pale to the forehead.

"You!" he said, between his teeth.

"Yes, I, from under the Seine;" and I had run him through the throat but for our position where the advantage was all his and my reach too short. He had backed a step up as I spoke. Whether it was my sudden appearance, or what, I know not: but from this moment his bravado left him, and he now fought doggedly, and for dear life.

There was a hush behind me, and the light became brighter as more torches were brought, and I could now see the camarguer, white as a sheet, with two red spots on his cheeks.

"Do you like fighting a dead man, monsieur?" I asked, as I parried a thrust in tierce.

He half groaned, and the red spot on his cheek grew bigger, but he made no answer, and step by step I forced him upward.

He had been touched more than once, and there was a stain on his white satin doublet that was broadening each moment, whilst thrust and parry grew weaker, and something, I know not what, told me he was my man.

But he was a brave man if ever there was one, and he pulled himself together as we reached the upper landing for one last turn with the death that dogged him. So fierce was the attack he now made, that had he done so but a moment before, when the advantage of position was his, I know not what had happened. But now—it was different. He was my man, I was carried away by the fire within me, or else in pity I might have spared him—but there is no need to speak of this more. He thrust too high. I parried and returned, so that the cross hilt of my rapier struck dully over his heart, and he died where he fell.

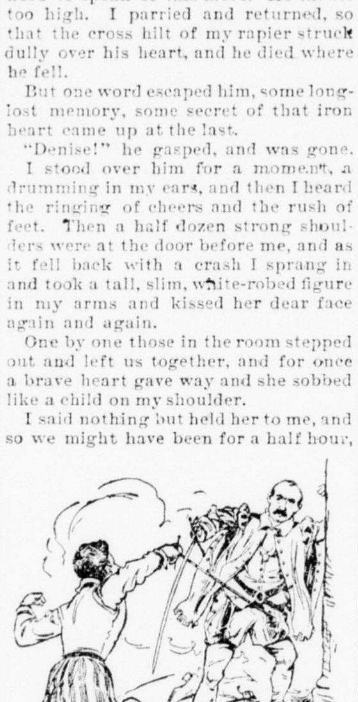
But one word escaped him, some long-lost memory, some secret of that iron heart came up at the last.

"Denise!" he gasped, and was gone.

I stood over him for a moment, a drumming in my ears, and then I heard the ringing of cheers and the rush of feet. Then a half dozen strong shoulders were at the door before me, and as it fell back with a crash I sprang in and took a tall, slim, white-robed figure in my arms and kissed her dear face again and again.

One by one those in the room stepped out and left us together, and for once a brave heart gave way and she sobbed like a child on my shoulder.

I said nothing but held her to me, and so we might have been for a half hour,



STEP BY STEP I FORCED HIM UPWARD.

when I heard de Belin's voice at the broken door: "D'Auriac! Come, man! The king waits, and bring your prisoner." There was a laugh in his voice and a light on his face as he spoke, and my dear lifted her swimming eyes to my face and I kissed her again, saying:

"Come, my prisoner!"

As we passed out I kept between Claude and the grim figure still lying stark on the landing, and held her to me, so that she could not see. So with Lisois before us we passed down the passage, filled now with men-at-arms, and halted before a room, the door of which was closed.

Then the door was flung open and a stream of light poured forth. We entered and saw the king standing surrounded by his friends, and a little on one side was the dejected group of conspirators.

The marshal, now abject, mean and cringing, was kneeling before Henry, who raised him as we entered, saying:

"Biron, and you, Tremouille, and you all who called yourselves my friends, and lay in wait to destroy me, and destroy your country, I cannot forget that we were old comrades, and for old friendships' sake I have already told you that I forgive, and God give you all as clean a conscience as I have over the blood that has been spilt today."

As Lafin, with a white and bleeding face, led his master away, Henry's eye fell on me, and he beckoned me to advance. I did so, leading Claude by the hand.

"Chevalier," he said, "it is saying little when I say that it is through you that these misguided gentlemen have realized their wrongdoing. There is one recompense you would not let me make you for the wrongs you have suffered. There is, however, a reward for your services, which perhaps you will accept from me. I see before me a royal ward who has defied her guardian—Ventre St. Gris! My beard is getting over gray to look after such dainties. I surrender my ward to your care." As he said this he took Claude's hand and placed it in mine. "I see, madame," he added, "that this time you have no objection to the king's choice. There—quite right—kiss her, man."

* * * * * * *

It is all over at last, that golden summer that was so long and yet seems but a day. It is ten years ago that those shining eyes that never met mine but with the lovelight in them were closed forever; and the gift that God gave me, that did he take back.

I am old, and gray, and worn. My son, the Vicompte de Bidache, is in Paris with the cardinal, whilst I wait at Auriac for the message that will call me to her. When she went, Bidache, where we lived, became unbearable to me, and I came back here to wait till I, too, am called. To wait and watch the uneasy sea, to hear the scream of the gulls and feel the keen salt air.

I have come to the last of the fair white sheets of paper the cure brought for me from Havre this autumn, and it grows strangely dark even for my eyes. I will write no more, but sit out on the terrace and wait for the sunset. Perhaps she may call me to-day. "Jacques! my cloak!"

THE END.

SUNSHINE PEOPLE.

They Are the Divinely-Appointed Promoters of Optimism Who Keep Others Sweet.

"Why do you hurry to catch the 8:30 train, when you know there's another that leaves at 8:45, which would get us into town in plenty of time?" asked one young lady of another, as the two were hastening toward a suburban railroad station.

"Because," replied the other, with a little apologetic laugh, "I always like to get in on the sunshine man's train."

"Pray, who is the sunshine man?" inquired her companion. "The conductor?"

"Oh, my, no!" was the laughing response. "He's the crossest bear that ever was. But there's the dearest little old gentleman who goes into town every morning on the 8:30 train. I don't know his name, and yet it does seem as if I knew him better than anybody else in town. He just radiates cheerfulness as far as you can see him. There is always a smile on his face, and I never heard him open his mouth except to say some kind or courteous or good-natured thing. Everybody bows to him, even strangers, and he bows to everybody, yet never with the slightest hint of presumption or familiarity. It just warms the cockles of one's heart to see his shining face, the twinkle of his eye, and the bright little flower he always wears in his buttonhole. If the weather is fine, his jolly compliments make it seem finer; and if it is raining, the merry way in which he speaks of it is as good as a rainbow. Everybody who goes in regularly on the 8:30 train knows the sunshine man. It's his train. There's nothing else to distinguish it from the 8:45, or any other. You just hurry up a little, and I'll show you the sunshine man, this morning. It's foggy and cold, but if one look at him doesn't cheer you up so that you'll want to whistle, then I'm no judge of human nature."

It was a sweet and genuine tribute of human sympathy which this young lady paid to the overflowing kindliness of the "sunshine man." There are a few such men—and women, too—in every community, and God seems to have set them there to keep the rest of the people from getting too sour and despondent and self-absorbed and unneighborly. They are the divinely-appointed promoters of optimism, these sunshine folk. Most people have a tendency to grow somber as they grow older—especially when they are abroad among strangers. One glance at the faces of people in any street car will prove this.—Standard.

WHEN WE BEGAN.

It Was Not Until the Eighteenth Century That People Appreciated Natural Scenery.

In the eighteenth century people had begun to appreciate natural scenery, but chiefly when it took the form of extensive prospects, or, what we should now call, perhaps slightingly, panoramic views. The novelists of that century did not place their characters among elaborately arranged scenery. But the essayists of the period had noted the tendency of the age, and strove to explain the matter philosophically. Thus we read in Addison's Spectator: "The mind of man naturally hates everything that looks like restraint upon it, and is apt to fancy itself under a sort of confinement, when the sight is pent up in a narrow compass, and shortened on every side by the neighborhood of walls or mountains. On the contrary, a spacious horizon is an image of liberty, where the eye has room to range abroad, to expatiate at large on the immensity of its views, and to lose itself amidst the variety of objects that offer themselves to its observation. Such wide and undetermined prospects are as pleasing to the fancy as the speculations of eternity or infinitude are to the understanding. But if there be a beauty of uncommonness joined with this grandeur, as in the troubled ocean, a heaven adorned with stars and meteors or a spacious landscape cut out into rivers, woods, rocks and meadows, the pleasure still grows upon us, as it arises from more than a single principle."—Household Words.

They Get It Honestly.

"Why is it that women lay so much more stress than men do upon the value of a pedigree?"

"They inherit it from Eve, I guess."

"From Eve? I don't see what she had to boast of in that line."

"It wasn't much, but she wasn't made out of clay, while Adam was, and I'll bet she never got through reminding him of her superior origin."—Toronto News.

Proof of Genuineness.

Minnie—What frauds these beggars are. I met a "blind" man who said: "Please give me a penny, beautiful lady."

Mamie—Yes, he said that to make you think he really was blind.—Indianapolis Journal.

PLEASED WITH ALBERTA.

An Excellent Report from Wisconsin and Minnesota Delegates.

The opinion of five delegates from Minnesota and Wisconsin, published by the Edmonton Bulletin, are very complimentary to Northern Alberta. The report says:

"We must say with all sincerity that, driving all over the country for six days, we have not found one settler who was not more than pleased with the country and its productions, and will not return to the land he left. We have seen people here from all parts of the states and all doing well. We met a Dakota farmer by the name of McLean, who has informed us that he has raised more grain here in three years than he did in 13 where he came from, on half as much ground. We have seen a number of others, both men and women, and all speak in the same strain about Alberta. They all look well and contented; even the children are happy. In our drives over the country, in passing the countless schoolhouses, we could only see happiness in the faces of the little ones. We noticed them all well dressed, equal if not better than the same class of children in the State of Minnesota.

The wheat that is raised here is just beautiful, the kernel full and plump and may well be termed golden grain, yielding 30 to 55 bushels to the acre. This statement is not from one farmer, but from hundreds, who tell the same tale. Oats yield from 70 to 100 bushels to the acre, barley from 40 to 60 bushels and potatoes from 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

We have taken particular notice of the climate in regard to the difference between this country and our own. When we left Ada, Minnesota, we were in the midst of a real Dakota blizzard. When we arrived at Edmonton we found the people on the streets still wearing summer clothing, no mittens on their hands and far less use for them. The country is simply more than we ever dreamed of. The printed matter sent out by the Government does not half tell of the grand country in Alberta, open for millions of people to make beautiful homes for themselves. Too much cannot be said in praise. It is all and more than the greatest eulogist ever thought of giving to the public.

We saw cattle and horses in herds grazing on the prairie like in summer time, all sleek and fat. We were informed by several farmers that most of the stock run out all winter. We also found the market extra good here for beef and pork. Hogs fetch 4½c live weight. Three-year-old steers will bring from \$40 to \$45 right from the prairie. Coal and wood are here in abundance. Coal is sold in the town of Edmonton for \$2 per ton and farmers can secure coal at the mines themselves for 75c per load.

Before closing we say to you one and all, come to Alberta, where there are homes for millions and a promise for something to lay by for an old age. We are well satisfied with this country, and as evidence have each bought a half section of C. P. R. land in township 55, range 21, west of the 4th initial meridian, and will return next spring to reside.

Hoping this may be of some benefit to the overburdened farmers of the United States.

Sent by Floyd Dean, son of E. S. Dean, of Beanville, Mich., who is now in Alberta, and has taken up 160 acres there.

After it is too late a man thinks of a lot of bright things he might have said.—Chicago Daily News.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

A man gets just what he kicks for at a boarding house. In many homes, a man is less fortunate.—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

No man is so good that his neighbors can't see room for improvement.—Chicago Daily News.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

ALABASTINE

ALABASTINE is the original and only durable wall coating, entirely different from all kalsomines. Ready for use in white or twelve beautiful tints by adding cold water.

LADIES naturally prefer ALABASTINE for walls and ceilings, because it is pure, clean, durable. Put up in dry powdered form, in five-pound packages, with full directions.

ALL kalsomines are cheap, temporary preparations made from whiting, chalks, clays, etc., and stuck on walls with decaying animal glue. ALABASTINE is not a kalsomine.

BEWARE of the dealer who says he can sell you the "same thing" as ALABASTINE or "something just as good." He is either not posted or is trying to deceive you.

AND IN OFFERING something he has bought cheap and tries to sell on ALABASTINE'S demands, he may not realize the damage you will suffer by a kalsomine on your walls.

SENSIBLE dealers will not buy a lawsuit. Dealers risk one by selling and consumers by using infringement. Alabastine Co. own right to make wall coating to mix with cold water.

THE INTERIOR WALLS of every schoolhouse should be coated only with pure, durable ALABASTINE. It safeguards health. Hundreds of tons are used annually for this work.

IN BUYING ALABASTINE, see that packages are properly labeled. Beware of large four-pound package light kalsomine, offered to customers as a five-pound package.

NUISANCE of wall paper is obviated by ALABASTINE. It can be used on plastered walls, wood ceilings, brick or canvas. A child can brush it on. It does not rub or scale off.

ESTABLISHED in favor. Shun all imitations. Ask paint dealer or druggist for tint card. Write for "Alabastine Era," free, to ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU,
38-tf. President.

FINE LIQUOR STORE
—IN—
EMPORIUM, PA.

THE undersigned has opened a first-class Liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, &c. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

WHISKIES,
BRANDIES,
GINS AND
WINES,

BOTTLED ALE, CHAMPAGNE, Etc.
Choice line of
Bottled Goods.

IN addition to my large line of liquors I carry constantly in stock a full line of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Pool and Billiard Room in same building.
CALL AND SEE ME.
A. A. McDONALD,
PROPRIETOR, EMPORIUM, PA.

F. X. BLUMLE,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Bottler of and Dealer in
BEER,
WINES,
WHISKIES,
And Liquors of All Kinds.

The best of goods always carried in stock and everything warranted as represented.

Especial Attention Paid to Mail Orders.

EMPORIUM, PA.

GO TO
J. A. Kinsler's,
Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.,
Where you can get anything you want in the line of
Groceries,
Provisions,
FLOUR, SALT MEATS,
SMOKED MEATS,
CANNED GOODS, ETC.,
Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Confectionery,
Tobacco and Cigars.
Goods Delivered Free any Place in Town.
CALL AND SEE ME AND GET PRICES.
NEAR P. & E. DEPOT

EMPORIUM
Bottling Works,
JOHN McDONALD, Proprietor.
Near P. & E. Depot, Emporium, Pa.

Bottler and Shipper of
Rochester
Lager Beer,
BEST BRANDS OF EXPORT.
The Manufacturer of Soft Drinks and Dealer in Choice Wines and Pure Liquors.

We keep none but the very best Beer and are prepared to fill Orders on short notice. Private families served daily if desired.

JOHN McDONALD.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE IN CHICAGO & NEW YORK AT THE OFFICES of A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.

Life Saved by Swamp-Root.

The Great Discovery That Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Statistics prove that more people are brought to the grave by diseases of the kidneys and bladder than by any other disease.

For many years medical science has been trying to discover some remedy that would positively overcome these dangerous troubles.

But not until recently was the discovery made. Doctor Kilmer, the eminent physician and scientist, after years of study and research, and after test on test that never varied in the grand result, announced the discovery of Swamp-Root, which has proven itself a most wonderful cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

While Swamp-Root has proven such a remarkable success in curing kidney and bladder diseases, it has also proved equally invaluable in the cure of blood diseases, rheumatism, liver and stomach troubles and in the regulation and cure of all uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention this paper when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

This great modern discovery is for sale at most drug-stores in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

In Ring Parlance.

Miss Fox—Papa, why does a young man give his fiancee a diamond ring?

Mr. Fox—Oh, that's the forfeit he puts up to insure a fight.—Jewelers' Weekly.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When a man builds a large and costly house, he should plan it with a view to its fitness for a boarding house, for that is what every large house ultimately comes to.—Atchison Globe.

Haunts in the Wild Woods and Gay Places for Summer Outings.

Either, or both, can be found along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Michigan, Iowa and the Dakotas. Among the many delightful summer resorts are Delavan, Wa[illegible]esha, Oconomowoc, Elkhart Lake, M[illegible]ette, Madison, Kilbourn, Minocqua, [illegible]r Lake, Lakes Okoboji, Spirit Lake, [illegible]r Lake, Big Stone, Frontenac, White [illegible]r and Lake Minnetonka. In the north[illegible]ds of Wisconsin, in the forests of Nor[illegible]rn Michigan and Minnesota, and in the [illegible]r stretches of the Dakotas true sports[illegible] can fish and hunt to their heart's conte[illegible] For pamphlet of "Summer Tours," and "[illegible]hing and Hunting," apply to nearest t[illegible]t agent, or address with two cent stam[illegible] GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Gen'l Pass. Agt [illegible]5 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

T[illegible] greatest trouble in everyone's life i[illegible] sor[illegible]ning he never had.—Atchison Globe

THE WOMEN SAY

[illegible]here is No Remedy the Equal of Pe-ru-na in All Their Peculiar Ills.

Miss Susan Wymar.

Miss Susan Wymar, teacher in the Richmond school, Chicago, Ill., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman regarding Pe-ru-na. She says: "Only those who have suffered with sleeplessness from over-work in the school-room, such as I have, can know what a blessing it is to be able to find relief by spending a couple of dollars for some Pe-ru-na. This has been my experience. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and every bottle of Pe-ru-na I ever bought proved a good friend to me."—Susan Wymar.

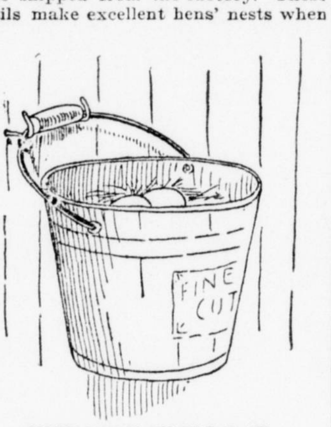
Mrs. Margaretha Dauben, 1214 North Superior St., Racine City, Wis., writes: "I feel so well and good and happy now that pen cannot describe it. Pe-ru-na is everything to me. I feel healthy and well, but if I should be sick I will know what to take. I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good."

Send for a free book written by Dr. Hartman, entitled "Health and Beauty." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

NESTING ARRANGEMENT.

Nests Made of Pails Can Be Taken Out of Doors, Emptied and Cleaned in a Moment.

At stores where candy is sold, one can buy for a few cents the light, but large, wooden pails in which broken candy and certain grades of chocolates are shipped from the factory. These pails make excellent hens' nests when



NEST FROM AN OLD PAIL.

hung from two hooks in the manner shown in the cut.

Such nests can be taken out of doors, emptied and cleaned in a moment, and having no corners or open joints, as do boxes, there is no place for vermin to hide about them. This is a special point in favor of the use of such pails as nests, for the ordinary nest is usually a breeding place for these troublesome pests.—Orange Judd Farmer.

AN ENDLESS WARFARE.

The Farmers' Struggle Against Poultry Pests and Injurious Germs Knows No End.

In all lines of live stock husbandry cleanliness is the one great demand. The war against dirt and hence against bacteria and vermin is a war that will know no end. Let no man suppose that he can cleanse his house and pens and trust them to keep clean. The battle must be fought over and over again and the successful poultryman is the determined fighter. The first campaign must be made against lice and mites. Whitewashing the pens is supposed to be a great remedy, and without doubt it is a good one, but it is possible for the pens to be kept clear of lice without the use of lime. We realize the fact that whitewashing has its disadvantages. Not only does the pen soon get to looking very dirty inside, on account of all dirt showing on the white background, but very often the pens become a nuisance in that one cannot step inside them without having the marks remain on his clothes. There are washes that may be used and be quite effective as lime. The man that has a sprayer can use it easily in his chicken house and thoroughly wet all exposed surfaces All cracks should be obliterated, and this is not a hard thing to do if the poultry raiser has a properly built house. But whether lime or something else be used the work must be carefully followed up. It is even best to repeat the labor frequently, even if there be no signs of the little monsters. Their very minuteness is a tremendous advantage given them by nature, and an advantage that lays upon us the necessity of eternal warfare.—Farmers' Review.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Provide the sitting hens with dark nests.

Table scraps make a good poultry food now.

The Pekin are the handsomest breed of ducks.

Goose eggs require one month for hatching.

Mix the corn meal with milk for the little chickens.

Boiled peas and beans, fed warm, are excellent egg foods.

Geese and ducks should not be picked while laying regularly.

In selecting the sitters be careful to secure those that are gentle.

Small eggs are likely to come from too much fatness of the hens.

The best hatching eggs are those laid in the spring by the mature hens.

One of the easiest ways of keeping a poultry yard clean is to give it a frequent dressing with sand.

It costs about a cent a week up to ten weeks old to feed a chick. Then it should weight two pounds.—St. Louis Republic.

Back-Furrowing Pays.

In plowing clay lands nearly all the advantages of under-draining can be obtained by back-furrowing into narrow beds, and by leaving a strip two or three feet wide between the beds unplowed. It practically does away with the trouble of gullying by heavy rains, as there are two channels instead of one to carry off the water. No perceptible difference in growth for yield or crop can be seen in the dead furrows after being put in with modern improved implements, and there is a saving of four furrows in plowing each land or bed—two in the middle of the bed and two at the dead furrow. The great advantage of back-furrowing over level culture when plowing is done in the fall is that very often crops can be sown several weeks earlier, making a fine crop and a good catch of grass, when later sowing would fail.—Prairie Farmer.

NO LONGER ISOLATED.

Wire-Fence Telephone System Put in Operation by Progressive Western Ranchmen.

The stockmen of Southwestern Kansas and northwestern Texas and Oklahoma are keeping pace with modern improvements and are no longer to be isolated from the rest of the world. A few months ago the ranchmen of Seward county, Kan., met to propose a plan of connecting their ranches by telephone facilities, utilizing the barb-wire fences instead of setting poles and stringing wires. It had been demonstrated that a fence wire worked perfectly for a telephone connection. The scheme was favored by the stockmen, and a local company was formed, with headquarters at Liberal, that being the nearest telegraph point.

Lines have since been constructed and are in operation, extending from Liberal over the whole of Seward, Stevens and Morton counties, Kan., and have reached out into Beaver county, O. T., and Hansford county, Tex. Many of the ranches in this ideal grazing country are situated miles from railroad and telegraph facilities. Some of the owners are compelled to travel 50 miles to reach shipping points. Thus will be quickly seen the great advantage to be derived from this enterprising move. It not only affords them an opportunity to transact business among themselves, but they have arranged to get market quotations daily from the telegraph station. This information is invaluable to the cattle kings.

In addition to the lines now in operation further extensions are to be made. The success of the wire-fence telephone first established between Liberal and Brown ranch on Sharp creek, a distance of ten miles, demonstrated the value of the irea, and another line will be started to Beaver, O. T., and one to Hardesty, Tex.

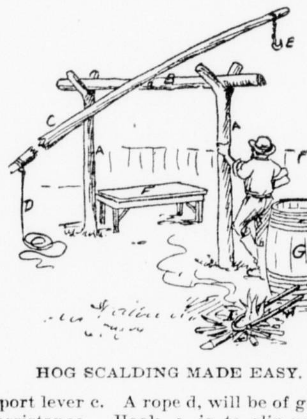
These extensions will require but little outlay of money, nothing but the labor required where fences can be used. When this cannot be done the surveys follow the streams where the timber is used for poles. This energetic move has awakened a lively interest at the markets. Wichita, which has become a large stock market in recent years by reason of its packing industries, is making an effort to have a branch of the line reach that place. This would put the ranchmen in talking distance with commission firms, to whom they sell stock.

The plan is one of untold advantage to stock owners, and will be pushed until the complete benefits have been derived.

HOG-SCALDING SWING.

With Its Aid One Man of Ordinary Ability Can Dress a Large Animal Alone.

This hog scalding swing almost explains itself. The two crotched posts, a a, are nine feet long, set firmly in the ground about six feet apart. The cross piece b must be plenty strong to sup-



HOG SCALDING MADE EASY.

port lever c. A rope d, will be of great assistance. Hook, e, is to slip under gambrel. After hog is scalded on one end, swing round to table, f, take hook out of gambrel and stick through lower jaw and scald the other end. Barrel, g, should be kept two-thirds full of water; the one-inch pipe, h, is eight feet long, bent in middle, or two pieces four feet long connected by a six-inch piece with elbows which enter the barrel between the hoops, as shown. Of course the fire boils the water. By my swing I dressed a 300-pound hog alone.—L. L. Glover, in Farm and Home.

Food That Costs Nothing.

During the warmer season, when allowed to forage for themselves, each fowl gathers several ounces of meat daily. When the supply of grasshoppers, bugs, flies and worms fails, it may be furnished from the table, the scrap pot or the market. Green food may be furnished in cabbage, vegetables, apples or cut clover. A warm breakfast should be given on cold days and there should be no lack in the supply of drink. A meat diet with grain and vegetables is essential to the well being of fowls during the cold weather, when worms, bugs and insects are not to be found by the birds, but in summer the fowls can secure such foods for themselves.—American Gardening.

How to Break a Sitter.

When a hen wishes to sit she is usually fat. If you break her she will lay five or six eggs and become broody again. Let her get rid of her fat. Give her one egg, let her stay on the nest two weeks, give her plenty of water, feed only once in two days, and then break her up. She will then have lost flesh and when she begins to lay she will keep it up. If you must break her, however, get a coop with a slat floor, slat sides and open everywhere. Let it be raised a foot from the ground. Place the coop in an exposed location, where she can see everything around her. Being disturbed and not being able to warm her airy nest, she gives up in disgust.—Farm and Fireside.

Swallowed his False Teeth.

A man recently swallowed his false teeth and it drove him mad. Stomachs will stand a great deal, but not everything. If yours is weak try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, constipation, kidney and liver troubles, as well as malaria and fever and ague. It is particularly effective in all nervous affections, and is strongly recommended at this season of the year when the system is run-down and most susceptible to disease. All druggists keep it.

Sentiment and Fact.

She—Do you remember how you used to put your arm around my waist, when we were engaged, ten years ago? You never do so now.

He—No; my arm has not grown any longer.—Indianapolis Journal.

Bargain Hunting.

It is impossible for all us men to be the gallant prince who is the devoted slave to the lady in the rose-colored fairy story, but we can offer our seat in the street car to the tired woman who has been "shopping" all day in the vain endeavor to make the $2.25 her husband kindly "gave" her clothe a family of six and make them look as neat and comfortable as the children next door. —L. A. W. Bulletin.

Cure your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

She—"Arthur, father has failed." He—"The old sinner! And only last night he told me to take you and be happy."—Town Topics.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1-4 the price of coffee. 15c. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

They Were Loud Enough.

Wheeler—Bevelgear never has a bell on his bicycle.

Scorcher—He doesn't need it. Just look at his stockings.—N. Y. Journal.

It is always easier to recognize a debtor than a creditor.—Ram's Horn.

AN EXCELLENT COMBINATION

THE pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well-known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company, illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative,

CLEANSING THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY, DISPELLING COLDS AND HEADACHES, PREVENTING FEVERS, OVERCOMING HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, gently yet promptly, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but

THE MEDICINAL QUALITIES ARE OBTAINED FROM SENNA AND OTHER AROMATIC PLANTS,

by a method known to the California Fig Syrup Company only. In order to get its beneficial effects, and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

Consumers of the choicest products of modern commerce purchase at about the same price that others pay for cheap and worthless imitations. To come into universal demand and to be everywhere considered the best of its class, an article must be capable of satisfying the wants and tastes of the best informed purchasers. The California Fig Syrup Company having met with the highest success in the manufacture and sale of its excellent liquid laxative remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, it has become important to all to have a knowledge of the Company and its product. The California Fig Syrup Company was organized more than fifteen years ago, for the special purpose of manufacturing and selling a laxative remedy which would be more pleasant to the taste and more beneficial in effect than any other known. The great value of the remedy, as a medicinal agent and of the Company's efforts, is attested by the sale of millions of bottles annually, and by the high approval of most eminent physicians. As the true and genuine remedy named SYRUP OF FIGS is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only, the knowledge of that fact will assist in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For Sale by All Druggists, Price 50¢ Per Bottle.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Price, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

FREE

Your name on a postal card will get you **Spalding's** Handsomely Illustrated **Catalogue of Sports** 72 Pages, with nearly 400 illustrations

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
New York Chicago Denver

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box C, Atlanta, Ga.

"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES." USE

SAPOLIO

Don't Rent

ESTABLISH A HOME OF YOUR OWN

Read "The Corn Belt," a handsome monthly paper, beautifully illustrated, containing exact and truthful information about farm lands in the West. Send 25 cents in postage stamps for a year's subscription to THE CORN BELT, 209 Adams St., Chicago.

We don't admire a **Chinaman's Writing.** He doesn't use Carter's Ink. But then Carter's Ink is made to use with a pen, not a stick.

Funny booklet "How to Make Ink Pictures" free.
CARTER'S INK CO., Boston, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. **CONSUMPTION** 25 CTS.

FREE HOMES

In the Great Grain and Grazing Belts of Western Canada and information as to how to secure them can be had on application to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to M. V. McINNES, No. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

A. N. K.—C 1757

Whiskers Dyed A Natural Black by Buckingham's Dye.

Price 50 cents of all druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

ALL SORTS.

It makes no differance how bad the wound if you use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; it will quickly heal and leave no scar. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

A whisk broom is a good thing with which to clean the horse radish grater.

Pneumonia, la grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping-cough readily yield to One Minute Cough Cure. Use this remedy in time and save a doctor's bill—or the undertaker's. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

The continued sobriety of the Cubans is evidence that they have not yet had a sight of that $3,000,000.

By allowing the accumulations in the bowels to remain, the entire system is poisoned. DeWitt's Little Early Risers regulate the bowels. Try them and you will always use them. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

It is said that the average Filipino cannot count above two. That is sufficient to keep track of the number of American prisoners they capture.

Some of the results of the neglected dyspeptic conditions of the stomach are cancer, consumption, heart disease and epilepsy. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure prevents all this by effecting a quick cure in all cases of dyspepsia. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

A religious census of Pittsburg has been taken. In Chicago religion is never permitted to enter into the taking of a census.

If you have piles, cure them. No use undergoing horrible operations that simply remove the results of the disease without disturbing the disease itself. Place your confidence in DeWitt's With Hazel Salve. It has never failed to cure others; it will not fail to cure you. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

On the Democratic menu it is noticeable that the drinkables outnumbered the eatables at the ratio of 16 to 1.

J. D. Bridge, editor and proprietor of the Democrat, Lancaster, N. H., says: "I would not be without One Minute Cough Cure for my boy, when troubled with a cough or cold. It is the best remedy for croup I ever used." R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Mr. Bryan would give $1,000 if he could feel as confident regarding the future as Roswell P. Flower does.

Don't think you can cure that slight attact of Dyspepsia by dieting, or that it will cure itself. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will cure it; it "digests what you eat" and restores the digestive organs to health. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Ohio is now in a position to sympathize with Georgia. It also is afflicted with a Sam Jones.

If you suffer from tenderness or fullness on the right side, pains under shoulder-blade, constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, and feel dull, heavy and sleepy your liver is torpid and congested. DeWitt's Little Early Risers will cure you promptly, pleasantly and permanently by removing the congestion and causing the bile ducts to open and flow naturally. They are good pills. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Diphtheria has never become epidemic in any town where Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops are known and used. 6ly

Are you Troubled with Dyspepsia?

If so, do not neglect until it is too late this opportunity of ridding yourself of this trouble. Dr. Fenner's Dyspepsia Cure, as the name implies, is simply for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. This is a preparation long and successfully used in private practice by one of America's best qualified physicians, who is an accepted authority on all medical questions. If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

R. C. Dodson.

SORE LUNGS

Sore lungs, pain in the chest and painful breathing are quickly relieved and cured by the old reliable specific, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. This remarkable remedy breaks up a cold in one night and is, without doubt, the very best medicine for all affections of the throat and lungs. It has cured thousands and will cure you. It never disappoints. Try it at once.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Will quickly heal Sore Lungs.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cents. At all druggists.

HUMPHREYS'

WITCH HAZEL

OIL

CURES

Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils.
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

WILLIAMS' TANSY PILLS

A SURE RELIEF TO WOMAN for all troubles peculiar to her sex. Send by mail or from our Agent. $1.00 per box.

WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

For sale by R. C. Dodson.

ALL AROUND THE COUNTY.

First Fork.

Forest fires are raging but no great damage done.

Geo. Courtwright has moved onto the Wm. Wykoff farm.

Our farmers are all busy during this good weather, getting in their oats and early potatoes.

Wash. Bailey has moved into his old place at the mouth of Brooks Run; Ed. Bowers having moved onto the M. F. Wykoff place.

Amos Lorshbaugh has moved into his new house at the mouth of Muley Run, on the site of the one destroyed by fire some time ago.

The Logue brothers have got about through cutting heading bolts, but have hundreds of cords to haul to Bailey Run siding.

R. M. Williams is occupying his old place again this summer. ***

Mason Hill.

Mason Hill gossip will soon begin.

Maud says she was not asleep if she did have her eyes shut.

Miss Ethel Barr is visiting her brother W. U. Barr, at Mix Run.

Mr. Charley Miller, of Millers Run, was seen on our streets Friday.

Mr. Harry Williams visited friends in Medix Run a few days last week.

Misses Emma and Pearl Marsh visited their grandparents a few days last week.

Littie Georgie Tanner, Jr., was guest of his friend Maud Williams, one day last week.

Geo. Rudolph, of Rolf, was the guest of his friend Geo. English a few days last week.

The forest fires caused great excitement Sunday among the famers on the west end of the hill.

A number of Mason Hill's young swains attended the play party at Millers Run on Friday evening.

Clarence Miller and Walter Barr, two of Mason Hill's bright young men took in the excursion to Pittsburg on Sunday. They report a good time.

Edward Barker and his friend Geo. Taggart, of Emporium, passed over the hill on Wednesday enroute for Medix Run. Did you get there, boys?

Quite a number of Mason Hill people attended the surprise party for Mrs. Saul Barr on Wednesday. They report a good time. Sixty-four persons were present

PEGGY.

***

Buckwalter.

Fishing is the chief industry in our section of late.

Mrs. Bert Close was an Emporium visitor last Sunday.

Mr. Feltwell, of Emporium, visited his son here, last week.

Dell Reed, of More Hill, registered at the hotel Hillyard, Saturday.

Mrs. B. McGuire attended the funeral of Mrs. Welsh at Emporium, on Saturday.

The Norton boys left the first of the week for Bobby Run, to work in the woods.

Mr. Jordan, the P. & E. R. R. carpenter, was doing some repairing here last week.

W. C. Heath is making some wonderful improvements on his residence at this place.

J. Skillman made a flying trip to DuBois last week. He claims you can see McKinley times there all right.

Mrs. R. Fisher's mother-in-law, who has been visiting here for the past week, returned to her home at Sunbury, on Friday.

Willis Gaskill came up to look around and see if there had been any changes made in our city. You don't have to go so far now, do you, Willis?

The bridge is nearly done and More Hill people can be proud of it as well as of their Supervisor, who certainly knows how to do the business.

John Lawson is all smiles the last few days, all on account of that assistant foreman that arrived at his home last Saturday morning. How about a smoke, John?"

On Friday afternoon the residence of Mike Hillyard was discovered to be on fire, and our fire laddies were on deck as usual, but would have lost the fight had it not been for the men on work train.

Will Jordon made a business trip to "Germany" last week, and returned with a lot of nice Michigan potatoes. He will devote special attention to potato raising this summer.

DUSTY.

***

Sinnemahoning.

Our little town has again assumed an air of activity and industry, with bright prospects for a busy and prosperous season. Messrs. Barclay Bros.' drive came in on Wednesday of last week and the big mill, planing mill and shingle mill are in full operation, and this is not the only satisfactory condition that confronts the laboring classes here, notices having been issued by the Messrs. Barclay that after April 30th wages will be advanced to the old scale existing previous to the panic times of 1895. This firm was among the last to make a cut in wages at that time and are now right in the band wagon with the earliest players, waving a banner of protection and prosperity, which is not only gratifying to their many employees and a pleasure to themselves, but also presents a tough argument for the calamity howlers to run up against. Some of those who claimed that with a gold standard and a protective tariff wages would never be restored, are now at a loss to know whether to crawl into a hole or climb a tree. Surely McKinley times, based on a solid financial system, are good enough for people down this way, and such incidents as these will influence more votes than all the free silver speeches Col. Bryan could grind out in a year with a four-horse threshing machine.

The social event of the week was a birthday surprise party given Mrs. E. F. Smith, by the lady Maccabees, of which lodge Mrs. Smith is Chaplin. Of course a number of drones or king Bees were also in evidence. The affair was admirably planned and executed with military precision, so that when the estimable little lady returned from a call on a neighbor she found her own cozy hive in the possession of a swarm of strange bees. A treaty of peace was at once ratified and Mr. and Mrs. Smith were invited to join the mob and partake of refreshments furnished by the visiting queens while the drones presented their fair guest with an elegant stand. The evening was very pleasantly spent and about eleven o'clock the Bees took their flight, each wishing their genial hostess many happy returns, and promising on the next occasion to provide an extra freezer of cream for Sir Knights McCoy and DeShetler.

At present writing Jessee Michaels and Billy Davis are in a fair way to recovery from the effects of their little (?) lunch.

JOE.

The big mill of Barclay Bros.' is running full blast and everybody is happy and cheerful, seeing notices posted of an advance in wages of ten per cent., commencing May 1st, 1899. This advance was not solicited by the employees, but the Barclay Bros. are always up-to-date with their men and will always do the best they can with them; all they ask is an honest day's labor for which the pay is always ready.

As M. S. Quay is U. S. Senator, the liars' club of Sinnemahoning held a regular meeting, Monday evening, Pap Berfield in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. There was a lively debate on the report of Pap Blodget on his visit to the liars' club, of Emporium, two weeks ago. He was fined three dollars for owning up to having been out-classed by the Emporium club. The fine was settled in tobacco and all took a chew and called it square. The old man had occasion to visit the county seat on Monday and upon being met by Stub Cavanaugh finally concluded to withdraw from action. Shiner Welsh took a glance at the party and disappeared, as Frank Seger could not be found to help him out. Old Charley was the first one to recognize the visiting members. Sheriff Mundy spun a good one but it was no go, as the "Irish nine" in general put in an appearance. By the way, Patsy Morrissey, the captain of the famous gang, is hard to beat. Ed. McNarney was too sleepy to be any good so he was excused from attendance. Big Tom Davins told a big one, then Johnny Hogan came next; he reported that he never told a lie in his life until he met Joe Strayer—this is the place to be educated, John. Ed. Morse told of sawing 60,000 feet of lumber in half a day on the mill he is running with one circular saw. While this talk was going on Dick Lloyd was spinning them outside. Pat Huxley's story of the cow that fattened a whole dairy with her breath, was mild. The party, after seeing West Barr, of Sterling Run, and John Buck, of Driftwood, adjourned to meet the party from Sinnemahoning, at the station. At sight of A. R. Berfield, Joe M. Shafer, Geo. T. Shafer, and Pap Blodget, the Emporium club hid their heads under side walks like rats in a sewer. They remarked that they could not stand fire from such talent as was represented that day.

FIDE.

[Our left-hand reporter informs us that the Coroner was called to view the remains of four members of the Sinnemahoning club, found by Patsy Burke near Howard's file room. Upon investigation it was learned that the foolish chaps had the effrontery to tackle Dalrymple and droped in a dead faint at the first blast from his bugle.]—EDITOR.

Kidney or Bladder Troubles.

If you suffer from kidney, bladder or urinary troubles, or from too frequent or scanty urine, "Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure" is what you want. Bed-wetting by children is generally cured by one bottle of this powerful remedy. Testimonials are disregarded, many people doubting the honesty or sincerity of them, we therefore avoid giving any here, but will furnish them on application to dealer whose name is given below. If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

R. C. Dodson.

There are indications that an old-fashioned summer is to afflict suffering humanity after the old fashioned winter.

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can rocommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable. W. J. CUYLER, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. Phippin, Editor Red Creek. For sale by L. Taggart. april

The number of bald headed men seen at the theaters lately is regarded as evidence of the formation of a wig trust.

Many people suffer untold tortures from piles, because of the popular impression that they cannot be cured. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment will cure them. It has met with absolute success. Price, 50 cts. in bottles, tubes 75 cents L. Taggart. april

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. STROUD, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by L. Taggart. april

Crocker was the lion at the Democratic dinner, but the tiger was also much in evidence during the evening.

Even the most vigorous and hearty people have at times a feeling of weariness and lassitude. To dispel this feeling take Herbine; it will impart vigor and vitality. Price 50 cts. L. Taggart. april

Mr. Hobart is now coovalescent. A statesman wasn't going to be outdone by a mere author like Rudyard Kipling.

Throat Sore?

A slight soreness or the most serious throat disease is quickly relieved and cured by using Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops. Your druggist has it, if not send 25c in stamps to "The I Cure U Co.," Butler, Pa. 6ly

The Democratic factions should remember the lamentable end of the Kilkenny cats.

Would Have Done the Same.

Rudyard Kipling undoubtedly got his wit from his maternal grandfather, the Rev. George B. Macdonald, a Wesleyan clergyman. It is related of this bright Macdonald that in the days when he was courting the lady whom he afterward married the father-in-law to be—an aged Methodist with extremely strict notions in regard to the proprieties—was injudicious enough on one occasion to enter the parlor without giving any warning of his approach. The consequence was that he found the sweethearts occupying a single chair.

Deeply shocked by this spectacle the old man solemnly said: "Mr. Macdonald, when I was courting Mrs. Brown she sat on one side of the room and I on the other."

Macdonald's reply was: "That's what I should have done if I had been courting Mrs. Brown."—Troy Press.

A Heroic Remedy.

Malta's way of treating rheumatism is a trifle heroic, but a generation brought up on mustard plasters and electricity ought not to object to it. The patient is stripped and bees are cordially invited to settle upon his body. It amuses the bees and cures the rheumatism, so it seems to be a philanthropic system all around. The poison in the bee stings is said to neutralize the acid in the blood which is responsible for the rheumatism.

Thomas Gray.

Gray kept the elegy by him for nine years before he gave it to the world. He polished away at it all those years as a lapidary polishes a gem, and the result was he made it a gem. In his whole life he wrote comparatively little, and when asked why he had written so little he replied: "Because of the exertion it costs in the labor of composition."

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine, and have the satisfaction of knowing that it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Ashma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on L. Taggart, druggist, and get a trial bottle free. Regular size 50c. and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

For coughs and colds there is no medicine so effective as Ballard's Horehound Syrup. It is the ideal remedy. Prices, 25 and 50 cents. L Taggart. april

Some people think they can't properly honor the memory of Jefferson without getting drunk.

Mothers! Beware of those secret robbers of you baby's quiet and health. Those sleepless nights and long hours of tiresome vigil are caused by those terrible enemies of childhood—worms. Destroy and remove them with White's Cream Vermifuge. Price 25 cents. L. Taggart. april

Aguinaldo wants the Filipons to talk Spanish, while Gen. Otis is devoting his efforts to making them walk Spanish.

Cuts, wounds, burns, sprains and bruises quickly heal if you apply Ballard's Snow Liniment. Price, 25 cts. and 50 cts. L Taggart. april

France is again trying to flirt with Uncle Sam. She realizes her danger of becoming a wall flower while all the other powers are choosing partners.

DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup is a most valuable remedy for all throat and lung affectious. It cures a cough or cold in one day. Doses are small. Results sure. Price 25c. a bottle.

Those horrid fits of depression, melancholy, low spirits, and sudden irritability, that sometimes afflict ever good-tempered people, is due to the blood being permeated with black bile. Herbine will purify the blood, restore health and cheerfulness. Price 50 cents. L. Taggart. april

Liver Complaints and Nervousness Cured.

A torpid liver always produces dullness irritability, etc. You are all clogged up and feel despondent. Perhaps you have treated with physicians or tried some recommended medicine without benefit. All that is no argument against "Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic," which we insist will cure nervousness and liver complaints. If not satisfied after using one bottle your money will be refunded by

R. C. Dodson.

Diphtheria is in Los Angeles, Cal, and a telegram is received by the I Cure U Co., Butler, Pa., ordering Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops to be sent at once by express. This shows how a good article is appreciated 6ly

Pain Unnecessary in Childbirth.

Pain is no longer necessary in childbirth. Its causes, being understood are easily overcome, the labor being made short, easy and free from danger, morning sickness, swelled limbs, and like evils readily controlled, and all female diseases speedily cured. Cut this out; it may save your life, suffer not a day longer, but send us two cent stamp and receive in sealed envelope full particulars, testimonials, confidential letter, &c. Address

FRANK THOMAS & Co.,
52-26t Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern.

THIS is to notify you that the Emporium Oil Co., will collect and dispose of all oil cans and property of said Oil Company's Route, during the months of April and May, 1899. Per order Emporium Oil Company. For further particulars enquire of

9-3t. J. R. FETTER, Manager.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE School Directors of Shippen, desire to announce that they are ready to receive bids for the erection of a new Township High School Building. Plans and specifiications for the building may be seen at the office of Johnson & McNarney, in Emporium, Pa., on or after April 20th. All bids must be presented, sealed, not later than May 6th, 1899. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

B. L. SPENCE, President.

ATTEST:—
GEO. VAN WERT, Sec'y. 7-3t

Spreads Like Wildfire.

You can't keep a good thing down. News of it travels fast. When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist of Belleville, O., writes:—"Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have ever used in my twenty years experience." You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of the stomach, liver kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, run-down man or woman. Only 50 cents. Sold by L. Taggart, druggist, guaranteed.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowlege. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by L. Taggart. april

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents and $1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by R. C. Dodson.

The Cure that Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is OTTO'S CURE

The GERMAN REMEDY Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

TABLER'S BUCK EYE PILE OINTMENT

CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.

A SURE and CERTAIN CURE known for 15 years as the BEST REMEDY for PILES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Prepared by RICHARDSON MED. CO., ST. LOUIS.

For sale by L. Taggart. 34-1-ly.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES INDIGESTION.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Popular Bakery,

FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUTS

CONFECTIONERY

Daily Delivery.

All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

We have purchased and received our stock of Sping and Summer

DRESS GOODS,

Comprising a line of Linens, Mull, Swisses, Organdies, Muslins, Ginghams, etc., which we offer to the people of Emporium and vicinity, at exceedingly low prices for quality of goods.

WE HAVE

India Linens at 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20 and 25 cents per yd.
White Lawns at 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20 and 25 cents per yd.
Colored lawns,—twelve different shades at 15c per yd.
Mulls at from - - - 15 to 25 cents per yd.
Organdies, very good at 12 cts. finer at 25 cents per yd.
Dotted Swiss, large and small dotts at 10 and 20c per yd.
Muslins, large quantity at exceptionally low prices.
Outings, light weight for summer uses, at 8 cents per yd.
Ginghams, fancy and plain, from 6 to 10 cents per yd.
Calicoes, fast colors, good patterns, at little prices.

We invite you to our store to compare our prices and goods with others, as we feel sure that after a fair comparison you will be more than pleased with the goods we offer and the service given.

CARPETS.

When in need of a carpet, call and examine our line of patterns. We handle carpets from sample and from the fact that we do not have to keep a lot of capital tied up in the stock, we can offer you lower prices. Leave us your order and we will have you the carpet in two or three days.

MATTINGS,

We have a line of Mattings, and very desirable patterns, at prices that defy competition. Do not expect to get new mattings at last year's prices, for you cannot, as the prices have been advanced by the jobber and we retailers have to follow suit, or not handle the line.

RUGS,

We have a small line of rugs, very nice patterns, which we would like you to see. Call at our store and the clerks will be only too glad to show you the stock.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

NO LONGER ASLEEP.

New Orleans Beginning to Recognize Her Own Importance.

Customs and Conditions Existing for Centuries Giving Way to Modern Ideas and Up to Date Improvements.

[Special New Orleans (La.) Letter.]

New Orleans has been the Rip Van Winkle of American cities. For years she has slept and allowed great opportunities to pass her door unheeded. The good things that might have been hers for the asking were waved aside with indifference, sometimes with contempt. Blessed by providence with a geographical location which, for purposes of commerce, has no equal on the American continent, her people clung to the traditions of the past, to unwholesome sanitary conditions and unprogressive municipal government, which frequently was tainted with corruption and premeditated maladministration of affairs.

But the day of awakening came at last. It came suddenly, unexpectedly. New blood was introduced into the council chambers, men noted for enterprise and honesty, young men filled with local pride and an understanding of the city's most crying needs, were chosen to make its laws and restore it to its proper position as the metropolis of the south, the gateway to Central and South America and the islands in the Caribbean, the great trading center of the American gulf coast.

For 200 years the surface drainage of the city was emptied into Lake Pontchartrain, a beautiful body of water just north of New Orleans, but a little over a year ago the city council began the construction of a drainage system which will take care of all the storm water and drain every inch of soil between the Mississippi river and the lake and reduce the moisture in the soil fully six feet. The first section of this system will soon be finished and will drain the entire business section.

The drainage canal proper is 30 feet wide and 25 feet deep, built of brick and cement on a concrete foundation, and covered over with asphalt. This work has seemed a wonder to all who have investigated it, and is one of the great engineering triumphs of the decade, of which its originators, Maj. Harrod and L. W. Brown, have ample reason to be proud. To build a canal of the dimensions indicated in some places would be child's play, but to construct miles upon miles of monster culverts in the soft soil of New Orleans seems little short of miraculous. Recently a party of engineers and representatives of the press descended into the culvert at Canal street and walked a distance of two miles upon a surface wide enough to accommodate three teams driven abreast. That these underground tourists were more surprised than when they took their first boat ride in the great sewers of Paris is not surprising. It will require fully five years to complete the work so auspiciously begun, and a total outlay of perhaps $8,000,000, of which $2,000,000 have already been expended. When completed, the new system will carry off the drainage to the Gulf of Mexico, by way of Bayou Bienvinue and Lake Borgne, thus keeping uncontaminated the waters of Lake Pontchartrain, one of the most picturesque lakes in the United States.

The system of sewerage and of removing the night soil is still as primitive in New Orleans as when Bienville marched across the swamps from Biloxi and planted the standard of France upon the banks of the Mississippi. The vaults are emptied twice a year, and the offensive matter dumped into the river, producing a condition at once unsanitary and offensive. This fact has at last been impressed upon the people, and even those most stubbornly opposed to progress are beginning to realize that in order to avoid quarantines and their attendant evils and business depressions, and epidemics and pestilence, the cause must be removed. A campaign was begun a short time ago for the construction of a modern sewerage system, a thorough system of municipal waterworks and an adequate system of street paving; and it is almost certain that the people will vote in favor of issuing bonds for that purpose. Such improvements would not only redeem the city from filth, but make it at once the healthiest and most beautiful municipality in the south and the greatest port outside of New York.

The death rate of New Orleans now is about 29 per 1,000. Improved drainage conditions will lower it easily to 18; and the completion of the sewerage and paving systems and an abundant supply of pure water would, speaking from scientific experience, reduce it to ten or even nine per 1,000.

Preparatory to these far-reaching innovations the city council has caused the telegraph, telephone and electric light companies to place their wires underground, so that in the space of half a decade New Orleans will have evolved from the slowest to the most progressive city in America.

The public buildings, many of them old and uncomfortable, are about to give place to modern and architecturally perfect structures, and the parks, unequaled in point of natural beauty, are being improved at a rapid rate. Audubon park and City park, by the way, are famous for possessing the most exquisite oaks in America, some of the trees being 300 years old.

That the commercial development will more than go hand in hand with the city's sanitary improvement cannot for an instant be doubted. New Orleans has always been the great cotton trade center of America, and has handled immense quantities of sugar and rice in addition. Moreover, it is the second largest grain exporting point in the United States. But its trade in manufactured goods and its manufacturing interests are in want of development. Capital has been kept away from the city by its unsanitary condition, and the same cause has hampered its shipping interests. Situated nearly 100 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi river it possesses a harbor which, at comparatively small expense, could be made accessible to our modern ocean leviathans. The United States government is fully aware of this fact, and has just let a contract for the construction of a steel floating dry dock, to cost $800,000, which portends the establishment of a navy yard and the deepening of the river channel. Once a thoroughly healthy city, free from the incubus of quarantine, New Orleans will command the trade, by force of location and superior facilities, which it now seeks to control by other means.

SIDNEY STORY, ONE OF NEW ORLEANS' PROGRESSIVE LEADERS.

Manufacturing enterprises are naturally attracted by sanitary surroundings and shipping facilities, and the New Orleans of the nineteenth century, a town of sentiment and tradition, will evolve itself into a mighty mart, where sordid competition will be tempered by art and letters and the high breeding of its social leaders—a typical twentieth century metropolis, cosmopolitan in population, international in commerce and thoroughly American in citizenship and higher civilization.

The writer has dwelled at some length upon the material aspect of the present condition of the city of New Orleans, because higher development depends upon material surroundings. The women of New Orleans recognized this inalterable fact long before their husbands and fathers, and were among the first to advocate the construction of the great drainage canal already described. Their efforts were ably seconded by the press and by the younger element of business and professional men who realized that the future of their city depended upon progress, both within and without. And among this coterie of bright and promising public men none is entitled to greater praise than Mr. Sidney Story, who, as a member of the city council and influential club man, crystallized sentiment into action and made the dreams of others a reality. Young, ambitious and singularly devoted to the city of his birth, he overcame obstacles which were fortified by the prejudice of centuries, and coerced cooperation when simple reasoning failed. Opposition based upon sentimental grounds, he had to fight in season and out of season; but the end has justified his efforts, and when the history of New Orleans is written his name deserves a prominent place on its brightest page. In the meantime he merits public recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens, and the indications are that he will receive it, as well as those who worked with him for the good of the Crescent city. G. W. WEIPPIERT.

Hard Lines.

First Boy (gloomily)—I've got to cut kindlings and empty three buckets of ashes and build two fires and go to the store on an errand and then fill the coal box.

Second Boy (enviously)—You've got a reg'lar picnic, you have. Just think of me. Mother said when I came home from school to-day I'd got ter hold the baby.—Harlem Life.

THE LAND OF OPHIR.

There Is Evidence That It Was What Is Now Called Monomotapa, Africa.

The Monomotapa region, in Rhodesia, is the ancient land of Ophir. The gold mines of the ancients are now rediscovered and the gold ingot molds rediscovered in Rhodesia are identical with the tin ingot molds used by the Phoenicians in Cornwall. It is believed, says the Matabele Times, that the Phoenicians worked the South African mines 2000 B. C. Scripture tells us how Hiram, the Phoenician king, brought enormous quantities of gold, ivory and slaves for King Solomon, and where could all these have been discovered together, and in such large quantities as described in holy writ, if not in this portion of southeast Africa? Job's references to "gold dust" locate the source of Solomon's wealth in the parts, and certainly neither the "ivory" nor the "slaves" nor the "apes" of Bible history came from India, for Africa, as is well known, has ever been credited in history as the ivory, slave and ape-producing country. Further, there is considerable doubt whether any other country, India included, could at that period have produced the quantity of gold mentioned in Chronicles and Kings. Scattered throughout the country are colossal ruins of fortresses, temples of distinctly Phoenician origin, identical with the ruins now seen in the land of the Phoenicians and built by the same race as erected Stonehenge on Salisbury plain and later built the rounded towers of Ireland. Here is the herringbone style of building, as in Arabia, Sardinia and the British isles. There, too, are the gigantic monoliths, cloven stones and stone circles, with altars and sacred inclosures.

The Length of Human Life.

According to M. I. Holl Schooling, of Brussels, says Cosmos, there is an old rule for finding the length of a man's life if the present age lies between 12 and 86 years. This is the rule: Subtract the present age from 86 and divide the remainder by 2; the result will give the number of years you have yet to live. This old rule was discovered by the mathematician De Moivre, who emigrated to England from France in 1865 and became a member of the Royal society. The curves given by Mr. Schooling are interesting to examine. A first diagram shows the chance that every man has of living one year longer than his present age. At birth this chance is 5 to 1; at 5 years, 119 to 1; at 10, 512 to 1; at 15, 347; at 20, 207; at 25, 156; at 30, 120; at 35, 97; at 40, 78, etc. Mr. Schooling affirms from his calculations that of 1,000 individuals of 60 years, 599 will live to be 70, 120 to 80 years and 17 to 90; while of 1,000 nonagenarians, 4 will reach their hundredth year. We may add that for men of 65, the average expectation of life is 10 1-3 years.

ADDS PI TO HIS LUNCH.

The Tardy Suburbanite's Mortifying Struggle with the Re[illegible] Paper Parcel.

The man in the suburbs had his lunch neatly tied in a square paper parcel which did not look its function. He started from the house in orderly precision, says the Chicago Chronicle, but had barely turned the corner when he stubbed his toe and dropped the unsuspicious bundle to the sidewalk, splitting the yellow paper and depositing sandwiches and cake on the ground. Then the train whistle sounded its warning note, and in despair the tortured suburbanite crammed cake and bread promiscuously into his pockets and started on a run for the station. He caught the last platform of the last car and hurriedly sank into a seat. When the conductor asked for his ticket he managed to extract the small pasteboard without showing the contents of one pocket, but tugging deep into the other for his handkerchief to wipe his heated brow, out flew crumby bread and stringy ham and cake that looked as if the frosting had been nibbled by mice. The passengers smiled. They could not have been human and done otherwise. But the man made no allowances for uncontrollable risibilities. He glared at the offending men and women, savagely thrust back the bread and battered cake into his pocket and enveloped his burning countenance in the cooling pages of the morning paper. But there was a look of flint in his eye that spoke the finish of the home-concocted luncheon.

Sea Water for Street Sprinkling.

The Merchants' association of San Francisco, says the Popular Science Monthly, has been trying the experiment of sprinkling a street with sea water, and finds that such water binds the dirt together between the paving stones, so that when it is dry no loose dust is formed to be raised by the wind; that sea water does not dry so quickly as fresh water, so that it has been claimed when salt water has been used that one load of it is equal to three loads of fresh water. The salt water which is deposited on the street absorbs moisture from the air during the night, whereby the street is thoroughly moist during the early morning and has the appearance of being freshly sprinkled.

Gave Up the Job.

The Swedish company which was going to raise the sunken Spanish warships at Santiago has given up the task. Those Swedes will know better another time than to undertake what Americans can't do.

A Young Executive.

Earl Beauchamp is one of the youngest men who have in recent years been appointed to a colonial governorship. He is not quite 27 years of age.

COL. WILLIAM CHRISTIE JOHNSON.

The executive council of the Grand Army of the Republic having failed to elect a successor to the late Col. Sexton, who at the time of his death was commander-in-chief of the organization, Col. Johnson, of Cincinnati, will act as commander until the annual encampment which is to meet at Philadelphia in September. Col. Johnson enlisted in the union army when but 19 years old, and was several times promoted for gallantry. At the encampment last year he was unanimously elected senior vice commander of the order. By occupation he is a merchant.

WINTER FISHING IN HUNGARY.

The Hungarian fisherman does not let snow and ice interfere with his business. He cuts holes in the ice in the river, as shown in the illustration, rigs up a hook and line on a frame over the hole, builds up a hay stack to sit on while he waits for the fish to catch themselves, and smokes, comfortably indifferent to the weather. A bell fastened to each line rings when a fish bites, and all the angler has to do is to unfasten it and bait the hook afresh.

THE HOUSE CHAPLAIN

Rev. Henry N. Couden and His Stirring Public Career.

Lost His Sight While Serving as a Defender of the Union—Afterward Studied for the Ministry and Won Success.

Five or six years ago the relations between England and the United States were strained over the Venezuelan affair, and it seemed as if only a spark were needed to ignite the flames of war. But the country was slow to understand the humiliation of the diplomatic defeat that England was preparing for us, and congress was pretending not to see how far England was going in her aggressions.

One morning Dr. Couden entered the chamber just on the stroke of the clock and was taken to his station below the desk of the speaker. He was nervous, for he had not been long in the house, and he was not quite certain of his ground. But he began with apparent confidence, and, speaking distinctly, prayed long and earnestly for peace between the two nations.

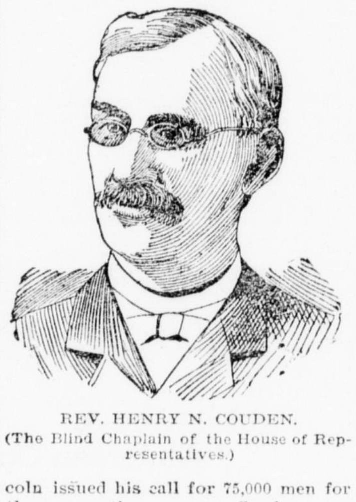
He prayed for God's blessing upon the congress and the speaker of the house of representatives. Then, as he neared the end of the prayer, he raised his voice so that it could be heard in every corner of the vast hall.

"Heavenly Father," he said, "let peace reign throughout our borders, yet may we be quick to resent an insult to this our nation!"

To-day Dr. Couden's home life, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, is as full of quiet and sweetness as his younger days were of hardship and vicissitude.

His reading is done by Mrs. Couden, who keeps him in touch with the doings of the world, and reads aloud the books which he uses in preparing his sermons and other writings. She is his lost sense regained.

At the outbreak of the civil war Dr. Couden was a boy of 17, overflowing with life and spirits, and ardent in his patriotism. So, when President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men for three months, young Couden was among the first to present himself for enlistment.



REV. HENRY N. COUDEN.
(The Blind Chaplain of the House of Representatives.)

Before the three months had expired he had enlisted again in the Sixth Ohio infantry for a period of three years. He fought in the battles of Laurel Hill and in the skirmishes at Carrick's Ford and Green Brier. He was in the battle of Shiloh and Perrysville. But it was after his transfer to the Mississippi marine brigade that the engagement in which he was wounded took place. It was there that the light failed him forever.

Young Couden become blind immediately, and he says that he felt then that he would never see again. When the doctor came to examine him the young sufferer heard that his case was hopeless.

"Will I see, doctor?" he asked anxiously.

The doctor smiled sadly; "If you're a good boy, you'll see—after you die!" he answered.

When young Couden went back to his home in Cincinnati he began the manufacture of brooms, and afterward the selling of confectionery. But he soon determined to study for the ministry. This he did in a seven-year course at the institution for the blind at Columbus, O.

Negroes in Porto Rico.

Dr. H. K. Carroll, of Plainfield, N. J., the president's special commissioner to examine into the political and social conditions in Porto Rico, was much impressed by the high character of the negro population there. The most capable builders, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, printers, plumbers and artisans generally are negroes, he said. They mingle with the white workmen on terms of perfect equality, and, so far as Dr. Carroll could find, there is no color line. When he held public hearings in the different towns on the island to get at public sentiment, representatives of the artisans' guilds or gremios came before him. More than half of the delegates selected by the gremios to meet him were negroes. He found them, he says, practical and hard-headed thinkers.

Commercial Plants in Europe.

It is interesting to know that 4,200 species of plants are gathered and used for commercial purposes in Europe. Of these 420 have a perfume that is pleasing, and enter largely into the manufacture of scents and soaps. There are more species of white flowers gathered than of any other color—1,124 in all.

Mushrooms as a Medicine.

Mushroom juice is a sure cure against snake poison, according to an eminent scientist. He has found that all mushrooms possess a substance which acts as an antitoxin against serpents.

DIAMOND FIELDS OF BRAZIL.

Once of Considerable Importance But Now Comparatively Neglected.

It is not generally remembered that Brazil was at one time the most important diamond-producing country in the world. We are reminded of this fact by the second secretary of the British legation at Rio, who has just sent home a report on a journey to that part of the country, Minas Gereas, whence this mineral has been obtained in greatest quantity. Mr. Beaumont tells us that though the quality of the Brazilian stones still makes them more valuable than any others, diamond mining has of late been comparatively neglected, the industry being now, for the most part, carried on by single individuals, "garimpeiros," or small associations, working with rude and obsolete machinery. A company known as the Boa Vista has recently been formed in Paris, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs, to carry on work on a systematic basis and on a large scale, for a very long period, and if it succeeds the industry will no doubt receive a great impetus therefrom.

Mr. Beaumont's journey was undertaken partly through curiosity to visit a little-known country and partly in the hope of learning something of the methods and prospects in vogue, especially those of the new company, from which such great things are expected. The company's operations are centered about the town of Diamantina, a place founded by a band of St. Paulo and Portuguese adventurers in the seventeenth century. Diamonds were discovered in this locality about the year 1728. Between 1772 and 1806, the period of the most active production, the diamond mines produced 1,030,305 carats, at a cost which averaged 40c. per carat between 1772 and 1895, 72s. 6d. per carat between 1896 and 1800, and 32s. between 1801 and 1806. During the same period gold was extracted amounting in value to £197,410. From 1772 to 1843, under the administration of the "Real Extraccao," 80 stones were found of an oitava (18 carats) or more. The gems extracted, after the largest and best had been set aside for the crown, were sold by contract at from about 37s. to 50s. a carat.

For 16 years at the beginning of the present century the banking houses of Hope in Holland and of Baring in London controlled the mines, the output of which was assigned to them in repayment of a loan of 12,000,000 florins. Then the government took hold of the administration, and continued to do so until 1845. In that year it was decided by decree that the lands should be put up at auction every four years, the reserve price being 30 seis (2d.) a "braca," but its provisions were never carried out, being modified by the law of 1852, which recognized the rights of all those who already effectively occupied mining lots on payment of one real per "braca quadrada." The term of occupation might have been indefinitely extended. Lands not yet occupied were to be put up at auction, the reserve price being one real per "braca quadrada." Between 1772 and 1843 1,354,700 carats were taken by the "Real Extraccao." Since that date mining has been carried on exclusively by private individuals, and mostly on a small scale. The total production of Brazil up to 1880 is estimated by M. Garceix at 2½ tons. It is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the present production, but it is probably about 40,000 carats a year, including the Bahia diamond fields.—St. James Gazette.

STREET CAR EPISODE.

Little Willie Got Something from His Indulgent Ma That He Didn't Ask For.

"I meet a good many strange people," said the street car conductor, as he stopped the car to let the fat party off, "but yesterday I think I capped the climax.

"An overdressed woman and a small boy got on my car, and as I rang up their fares the small boy became interested in my bell-punch and insisted on ringing the little bell just like I did.

"I couldn't see my way clear to amusing children at five cents a ring, and said as much.

"Then the woman flared up and said she thought that I might let little Willie ring the bell if he wanted to.

"I kept my temper and explained to her that the street car company collected five cents from me for every time that the bell was pulled.

"She put her fat hand into her pocketbook, and, extracting 25 cents, handed it to me, and said, haughtily:

"'You may let little Willie ring five times.'

"Now, one of the company's rules says that we must be polite and obliging at all times, so I submitted.

"Little Willie, with a coo of delight, rang the bell, while I stood there like a fool; the mother beamed, and a roar went up from the passengers.

"As I escaped to the other end of the car the woman said, with a toss of her head:

"'Little Willie always gets what he asks for.'

"A moment later little Willie conceived the plan of ringing up his mother, using her ear as a handle, and giving it such a jerk as to bring tears to her eyes.

"Then little Willie was turned down and got what he should have received in the first place—a good spanking.

"Then an unfeeling passenger remarked in an audible tone of voice that that was probably the first time that little Willie ever got something that he didn't ask for."—N. Y. World.

How He Won Her.

Hawksley—Here's a pretty girl eloped with a dentist!

Blunt—H'm! I suppose at the last minute he didn't pull the tooth.—Philadelphia North American.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. McNARNEY,
JOHNSON & McNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business en rusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

F. D. LEET.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and INSURANCE AG'T.
EMPORIUM, PA
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. McGEE, PROPRIETOR
Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county. 30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
WILLIAM McDONALD, Proprietor.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours.
no27-1yr Wm. McDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR,
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.
Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.
I will visit Driftwood the first Tuesday, and Sinnemahoning the third Wednesday of each month.

KANE STEAM LAUNDRY!
KANE, PA.,
E. Blinzler, Agent,
Emporium, Penn'a.

As Plain as the Nose on Your Face
That our laundry work is the finest and best in every way—in color, finish and general excellence, when compared to that done by any other methods. Your shirts, collars and cuffs are sent home from our up-to-date laundry in such perfect and artistic finish as to make them hard to distinguish them from the new article.

BUY GOODS IN CHICAGO

Have you tried the Catalogue system of buying EVERYTHING you use at Wholesale Prices? We can save you 15 to 40 per cent. on your purchases. We are now erecting and will own and occupy the highest building in America, employ 2,000 clerks filling country orders exclusively, and will refund purchase price if goods don't suit you.
Our General Catalogue—1,000 pages, 16,000 illustrations, 60,000 quotations—costs us 72 cents to print and mail. We will send it to you upon receipt of 15 cents, to show your good faith.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
MICHIGAN AVE. AND MADISON ST.
CHICAGO.
33-3-13t.

Binder Twine
Our famous "Blue Label Brand." Prices and samples ready April 20th. Write now and we will send when ready: Prices will be lower than you think. We deliver from Chicago Omaha or St. Paul, as desired. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., CHICAGO.

KEELEY CURE.
LIQUOR AND OPIUM HABITS.
Removes all desire and appetite, builds up the system, renews health and vigor, brightens the intellect and fits one for business.
THE ONLY KEELEY INSTITUTE
Booklet free. IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
The Keeley Institute, 4246 Fifth Ave. Pittsburg, Pa.
v33no42-1y.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS.

BOARDING HOUSE.
707 VINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
OPPOSITE FRANKLIN SQUARE.
Cameron county people visiting Philadelphia will find this a convenient and central location. Terms $1.00 per day. Reference, by permission, to PRESS office, Emporium.
MRS. S. B. KING.
No. 7-26t

JORDAN BROS.,
West Fifth Street.
We carry a complete line of
Staple and
Fancy Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Fresh, Salt and
Smoked Meats,
Fruit in Season,
Tobacco, Cigars,
Confectionery and
School Supplies.
We would be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock whether you purchase or not.
Goods delivered anywhere in town free of charge.
JORDAN BROS,
No 43, W. Fifth St., Emporium, Pa.

Adam,
Meldrum &
Anderson Co.
396 to 408 Main St.—American Block;
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dress Goods
52-inch Venetian cloth mixtures, beautiful fabrics of good quality, in all the new spring shades, including gray, blue and brown mixtures, also a lighter weight cloth in brown, tan, blue and green, plain colors, 75c yard, worth $1.00.
Very pretty 42-inch silk and wool plaids for shirt waists and separate skirts, choice colorings, 90c yard.
46-inch spring and summer weight poplins in browns, greens, drabs and blues, fashionable fabric, 75c yard, worth $1.00.
Elegant quality of 50-inch navy blue cheviot, 75c yard, worth $1.00.
All-wool challies, the newest and daintiest patterns, 29c and 35c yard.
Finest qualities with satin stripes, 59c and 75c yard.
38-inch all-wool basket and canvas dress goods in combinations of brown and black, green and black and mixtures of browns and greens in very choice colorings, at 25c yard, worth 50c.
46-inch all-wool granite suitings, the best colors of the season in all the new shades, splendid values, 50c yard.

New Silks
Very handsome line of French foulards in navy and white and black and white, with satin stripes, 50c yard, worth 75c, all handsome stylish patterns.
Superb quality of black satin Duchesse, all silk with beautiful luster, 85c yard, worth $1.25.
Swiss taffeta novelty silks, plain and checks, extremely fashionable; also in rich plain colors, 58c yard, worth 85c.
Finest quality imported Habutai wash silks in checks, stripes and greys, 40c and 50c yard, a wonderful variety to choose from.

Wash Fabrics
200 pieces of French organdies in beautiful patterns, all new goods, 12½c yard, worth 25c.
Linen zephyrs, stripes and checks, in pinks, blues and black and whites, 28c yard, worth 35c.
New Madras cloths in very attractive colors and patterns for waists and skirts, 15c yard, worth 25c.
Best value in the city in Oxford shirtings and dress ginghams at 12½c yard.
Fancy chambrays in dainty effects, 25c yard.
Punjab percales in all the best colors, stripes and checks, yard wide, at 12½c yard.
Superior quality of sateens, black grounds, with colored Dresden patterns, 12½ yard.

Butterick Patterns
We are agents for Butterick patterns and publications and have always on hand a complete stock of all the latest patterns for every article of dress.
ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.,
The American Block.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

GOVERNOR STONE NAMES THE SENATOR

He Appoints the Beaver Statesman as His Own Successor.

DEADLOCK CONTINUED TO THE END.

The Legislature Having Failed to Elect a Senator, the Governor, Upon the Announcement of the Verdict in the Conspiracy Case, Makes the Appointment.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, April 25.—The legislature of Pennsylvania having adjourned without the deadlock on the United States senatorship being broken, Governor Stone, within one hour after the receipt of the news of the verdict of the jury in the celebrated conspiracy case, announced the appointment of Colonel Matthew Stanley Quay to fill the vacancy in the United States senate, until the legislature shall elect for the full term. The action of Governor Stone is characteristic of the man. He is always loyal and true to his friends. No man better than he knew of the desperate nature of the campaign that had been waged against Colonel Quay. No one was in a position to be a better judge of the facts of the case nor to appreciate the force and vindictiveness of the political influences behind the charges trumped up against Colonel Quay, and of the extent to which the men responsible for the prosecution would go. In his own canvass for the nomination and election to the governorship Colonel Stone had an opportunity from personal experience to form an opinion on this subject. The governor had hoped that the deadlock in the legislature would be broken, but this was not to be. It has been generally commented upon as most significant that the case against Colonel Quay should collapse upon the very day upon which the legislature adjourned. Knowing that they had no evidence upon which to secure a conviction, the men back of this trial could not have timed the case better for their own selfish purposes. Had this acquittal come before the last ballot on the senatorship was taken, the insincerity of the men who said they were holding out from supporting the Republican caucus nominee because there were indictments against him would have been exposed to the world. On the 78th ballot Magee and 13 followers broke away, but this did not seriously affect the result.

INSURGENTS RESPONSIBLE.

It is creditable to the Republicans who acted with the majority that they refused to temporize with a few rebels. It is highly discreditable to the insurgents that they followed the leadership of Flinn and Martin and made a spectacle of themselves which will not soon be forgotten. These insurgents made chaos out of the legislature. They held up public business, defeated important measures, made it impossible to elect a senator and in general they sought to produce party discord. In seeking to dishonor and discredit their party they brought discredit and dishonor upon themselves.

And what did they get out of this three months' attempt at party wreckage? Magee lost any chance he might have had to go to the senate at some future day. Martin, having deliberately broken his pledge and brazenly displayed his treachery, returns to Philadelphia from Harrisburg to find his leadership a thing of the past. Flinn is still the bulldozing Pittsburg boss that he will never rise above.

The insurgents grimly marched to their fate. They defied the Republican majority in the state legislature, and they sought to destroy the basis of all free government, the right of the majority to rule. They must take the consequences of their folly and of their party perfidy.

THE LAST BALLOT.

While the Republicans who have the interest of their party at heart cannot but deplore the failure of the legislature to elect a Republican to the United States senate, they all know where to place the responsibility for the deadlock. Those members who were elected to represent the Republican party in the legislature who have steadfastly and consistently voted for the nominee of the Republican caucus have made a record which will be approved by every fair minded Republican in the commonwealth. They will certainly be sustained by the Republican organization of the state, the integrity of which so much depended upon their action. The senators and representatives who voted for Colonel Quay to the last could go home to their Republican constituents and command the respect and admiration of every true friend to their party's caucus, while the guerrillas, who acted in defiance of the fundamental principles of the Republican party, cannot present a single sound or valid excuse for their course which led to the deadlock and which made the election of a Republican senator at this session of the legislature impossible.

Colonel Quay has much to be proud of in the vote he received on the final ballot, which was taken on Wednesday last. While the record on this final ballot gives Colonel Quay 93 votes, three of his friends were paired, so he thus had 96 Republican supporters to the end. The total strength of the insurgents was but 70. They polled 69 votes and had one absentee. This number was largely made up of the followers of the Martin machine in Philadelphia and the Magee-Flinn organization in Allegheny. Among the others were men who have no claim to recognition as Republicans, as they were elected over regularly nominated Republican candidates for the legislature, through fusion with Prohibitionists and Democrats. Conceding them all to be Republicans, however, Colonel Quay, for all the defections, had a majority of 26 of this Republican vote at the end of the contest.

In any other state men who under similar circumstances would prevent the election of a regular Republican caucus nominee for United States senator would be branded as traitors, driven from the organization and be forever barred from recognition from the Republican party. The Republicans of Pennsylvania can be depended upon, as already indicated by the result of the primary elections, to attend to the cases of these insurgent guerrillas.

QUAY WILL BE SEATED.

There seems to be litle doubt that the appointment of Colonel Quay by Governor Stone will be promptly recognized and accepted by the United States senate. No better evidence could be wanted of the fact that Senator Quay's enemies fear this than the exhibition of hysterical earnestness given by the newspaper organs of the opponents of the Beaver statesman in their efforts to show that he has little chance of being seated. They place great stress on the cases of the three silverites appointed by governors of as many states who were not admitted to the senate. They were Lee Mantle, of Montana; A. C. Beckwith, of Wyoming, and John B. Allen, of Washington, and also upon the case of Henry W. Corbett, of Oregon. In the cases of Mantle, Beckwith and Allen a number of senators were influenced to cast their ballots against the admission of these men because of their attitude on the money question. Corbett was handicapped in his efforts to get recognition from the fact that Senator Mitchell, whom he hoped to succeed, aspired to re-election at the following session of the legislature, and was a favorite with his colleagues in the senate, and also by the methods employed in his campaign not only in his state, but in Washington.

The anti-Quay newspapers are trying hard to make it appear that all the senatorial precedents are against admitting Mr. Quay. Such is not the case. The senate has time after time decided in favor of the right of a governor to appoint a senator after the legislature had failed to elect. A few of these are worthy of mention.

GUBERNATORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The first case in which a gubernatorial appointee applied for admission to the senate occurred March 31, 1790, at a time when delegates to the constitutional convention were members of the senate, and they were the best judges of the meaning of the constitution. Mr. Grayson, of Virginia, senator, died, and George Mason was elected by the legislature against his will to succeed Grayson. Mason declined. Here was a case in which the legislature failed to elect a man who was willing to take the office, although it had an opportunity of doing so. Nevertheless, John Walker, the governor's appointee, was seated by the senate and a contest was not thought of.

The term of William Cocke, of Tennesse, expired March 3, 1797. The legislature, up to that time, had not elected his successor. He was appointed to succeed himself and the senate seated him.

The term of Uriah Tracey, senator for Connecticut, expired March 3, 1801. Up to that time the legislature had not elected his successor. The governor appointed him to succeed himself, and the senate seated him.

The term of William Hindman, of Maryland, expired March 3, 1801. Up to that time the legislature had failed to elect his successor. The governor of Maryland appointed him to succeed himself, and he likewise was seated.

The term of Samuel Smith, of Maryland, expired in 1803. He was appointed to succeed himself, the legislature having failed to elect his successor, and the senate, by a vote of 19 to 6, gave him his seat.

The term of Aaron Ogden, senator from New Jersey, expired on the 3d of March, 1803. The legislature had failed to elect his successor. The governor of New Jersey appointed John Condit to succeed him, and Condit was seated by the senate.

The term of Joseph Anderson, of Tennessee, expired March 3, 1809. The governor appointed him to succeed himself, the legislature having failed to elect, and the senate seated him.

The term of Samuel Smith, of Maryland, expired March 3, 1809, without the election by the legislature of his successor. He was again appointed by the governor to succeed himself, and the senate seated him.

The term of Charles Cutts, of New Hampshire, expired March 3, 1813. The legislature failed to elect his successor, and on the 2d of April, 1813, the governor appointed him to succeed himself. He also was seated.

The term of John Williams, of Tennessee, expired March 3, 1817. The legislature had not elected his successor. The governor appointed him to succeed himself, and he likewise was seated.

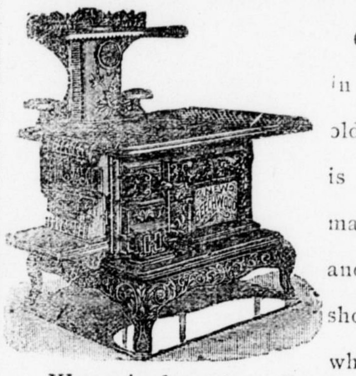
In all of these cases, except the Walker case and the Johns case, the vacancy arose by the expiration of a term, and in all of them the governor's appointees were seated by the senate.

Get an Education
An exceptional opportunity offered to young men and young women to prepare for teaching or for business. Four regular courses; also special work in Music, Shorthand, Typewriting. Strong teaching force, well graded work, good discipline and hard study, insure best results to students of
Central State Normal School
LOCK HAVEN, Clinton Co., PA.
Handsome buildings perfectly equipped, steam heat, electric lights, abundance of pure mountain water, extensive campus and athletic grounds. Expenses low. State aid to students. Send for catalog.
JAMES ELDON, Ph.D., Principal.
Central State Normal School,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

LEADING HARDWARE HOUSE!

We extend our compliments to the citizens of Cameron and adjoining counties for their rapidly and increasing patronage. We would invite all to see our large display of GENERAL HARDWARE and BUILDERS' MATERIAL. We would call especial attention to our

COOKING. HEATING AND GAS STOVES



Comprising the best in the world. Our old and popular Store is headquarters for many useful articles and house-keepers should call and see what we have.

We again desire to call attention to our OIL and GAS STOVES. The Ladies delight.

THE WELSBACH LIGHT.

This popular light the great gas saver, is growing in popular with our people. All who desire to economize in gas bills should use these burners. Call and see them.

WALKER, HOWARD & CO.

TRUSTWORTHY STORE.

Dry Goods

GENERAL STORE

Now that the holidays are over we expect a share of the same liberal patronage which we reeived in 1898 and during the holidays

In Corsets we handle the R. & G., Dr. Warner's Fetherbone and W. B. Cyclist.

Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear in cotton and wool.

We have an elegant assortment of China Ware and our prices are bound to sell the goods.

BALCOM & LLOYD.
Fourth Street, Emporium, Pa.

HONEST DEALING.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.

In effect Nov. 20, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

8 20 A. M.—Train 8 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—Train 6 week days for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 A. M., New York 7.13 A.M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

9 37 P. M.—Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.38 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 6.35 A. M., Washington 7.45 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 28 P. M. — Train 15, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:50 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:20 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., week days, with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.40 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m, Baltimore 11.55 p, m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport—on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a. m., Washington 7.50 a.m., Baltimore 8.50 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:15 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.28 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD.			Stations.	NORTHWARD		
A. M.		A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
8 55	....	4 00	Renovo	5 00	....	11 05
9 44	....	4 38	Driftwood	4 03	....	10 12
10 20	....	5 10	Emporium Junc	3 25	....	9 40
11 08	....	5 52	St. Marys	2 40	....	9 01
11 12	....		Kane	12 20	....	9 05
11 31	....		Wilcox	11 58	....	8 42
11 46	....		Johnsonburg	11 43	....	8 26
12 10	....	6 20	Ridgway	8 50	....	8 05
12 17	....	6 27	Island Run	8 43	....	7 55
12 22	....	6 32	Carman Tr'nfer	8 38	....	7 49
12 31	....	6 41	Croyland	8 29	....	7 40
12 35	....	6 45	Shorts Mills	8 26	....	7 36
12 39	....	6 48	Blue Rock	8 22	....	7 33
12 43	....	6 53	Carrier	8 17	....	7 28
12 53	....	7 02	Brockwayville	8 08	....	7 18
12 57	....	7 06	Lanes Mills	8 02	....	7 13
	....	7 11	McMinns Sm't	7 58	....	
1 07	....	7 14	Harveys Run	7 54	....	7 04
1 15	....	7 20	Falls Creek	7 50	....	7 00
1 40	....	7 35	DuBois	7 40	....	6 40
1 20	....	7 25	Falls Creek	7 00	....	6 55
1 35	....	7 40	Reynoldsville	6 45	....	6 40
2 11	....	8 16	Brookville	6 09	....	6 04
3 05	....	9 10	New Bethlehem	5 20	....	5 10
3 50	....	9 55	Red Bank		....	4 25
6 30	....	12 40	Pittsburg		....	1 40
P. M.	....	P. M.		A. M.	....	P. M.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

Time Table In Effect April 18, 1897.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating-Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday 8.30 A. M.
Mail, (103) daily except Sunday ....1.45 P. M.

Train No. 103 (mail) will connect at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

Call on E. C. DAVISON, Agent, Emporium, for time tables or other information.

R. BELL, Gen'l Supt.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen'l Pass'ngr & Ticket Agt. Mooney Brisbane Building, Cor. Main and Clinton Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1898.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		10	4	6	2
		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Port Allegany,	Lv.	3 15	7 18	....	12 10
Coleman,		*3 23	∞	....	*12 15
Burtville,		*3 30	7 29	....	12 22
Roulette,		3 40	7 36	....	12 30
Knowlton's,		*3 45	∞	....	*12 33
Mina,		*3 59	7 46	....	12 40
Olmsted,		4 05	*7 50	....	*12 44
Hammonds,		∞	∞	....	*12 49
Coudersport.	Ar.	4 20	7 57	....	12 53
	Lv.			6 15	1 00
North Coudersport,		....	....	∞	*1 05
Frink's,		....	....	*6 29	*1 14
Colesburg,		....	....	*6 36	1 21
Seven Bridges,		....	....	*6 39	*1 24
Raymonds's,		....	....	*6 49	1 35
Gold,		....	....	6 54	1 41
Newfield,		....	....		1 45
Newfield Junction,		....	....	7 02	1 50
Perkins,		....	....	∞	*1 53
Carpenter's,		....	....	∞	*1 56
Crowell's,		....	....	*7 10	*1 59
Ulysses,	Ar.	....	....	7 18	2 10

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1	5	3	
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Ulysses,	Lv.	7 32	2 30	10 05	....
Crowell's,		*7 41	*2 39	*10 15	....
Carpenter's,		∞	*2 41	*10 18	....
Perkins,			*2 44	*10 21	....
Newfield Junction,		7 47	2 46	10 25	....
Newfield,		*7 51	2 50	*10 30	....
Gold,		7 55	2 54	10 35	....
Raymond's,		*7 59	2 59	*10 40	....
Seven Bridges,		*8 11	*3 11	*10 55	....
Colesburg,		*8 14	3 14	*11 00	....
Frink's,		*8 22	*3 22	*11 09	....
North Coudersport,		∞	*3 31	*11 20	....
Coudersport,	Ar.	8 36	3 36	11 30	....
				P. M.	....
	Lv.	8 41	6 00	1 20	....
Hammonds,		∞	∞	∞	....
Olmsted,		*8 46	*6 06	*1 27	....
Mina,		8 50	6 10	1 31	....
Knowlton's,		∞	*6 18	∞	....
Roulette,		9 00	6 21	1 45	....
Burtville,		9 08	6 29	2 55	....
Coleman,		∞	*6 35	∞	....
Port Allegany,		9 21	6 40	2 35	....

(*) Flag stations. (∞) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'y. for points north and south. At Newfield Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R., north of Wellsville, south of Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE, Gen'l Supt.
Coudersport, Pa.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

THE SHORT LINE BETWEEN BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, SALAMANCA, RIDGWAY, DUBOIS, PUNXSUTAWNEY, AND ALL POINTS IN THE NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

On and after Jan. 1, 1899, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg daily, except Sunday, as follows:

9:02 a. m., from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and Clearfield.

11:49 a. m., from P. & E. station, mail for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and Rochester.

2:25 p. m., from P. & E. station, mail for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, and Clearfield.

2:30 p. m. from B. R. & P. station, Buffalo Express for Bradford, Salamanca, Springville and Buffalo.

Thousand mile tickets good for passage between all stations at two cents per mile.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Rochester, N.Y.

GEO. J. LA BAR IS OFFERING

Special o-o o-o Bargains

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

Having purchased the largest and most handsome line of those goods I shall be compelled to cut close to the cost in order not to carry any over to another season. Come quick and get your pick.

PARLOR SUITES, EASY CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, LOUNGES, EASELS. BED-ROOM SUITES, WINDOW CURTAINS, HAT RACKS, DESKS, Etc.. Etc

LUXURY

it is to recline at ease on one of our superb couches. Slumber comes unsought under such delightful conditions. Pieces of furniture like these are as pleasant to look on as they are to lie on and this fact makes them an irresistable temptation to repose. Our entire stock is packed full of temptations for that matter, temptations in parlor and bedroom suits and in every kind of furniture, and unprecedented temptations in prices. Some people are always quoting from somebody, but our favorite quotations are figures like these: Couches, $5, $6, $8, and $10.

Best Furniture.

We have the largest line ever exhibited in Cameron county.

Geo. J. LaBar.

Travelers' Guide.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R

Time Table taking Effect March 5th, 1899.

"The Grand Scenic Route."

Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad and Connections.

READ UP.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
ar. K't'ng Smt	8 55	7 38	....	12 25
Austin,	8 10	7 09	....	12 00
Costello,	....	7 01	....	11 53
Wharton,	....	6 50	....	11 42
Cross Fork J'ct,	....	6 05	....	10 58
Corbett,	....	5 38	....	10 31
Germania,	....	5 27	....	10 21
dp. Galeton,	P. M.	....	....	10 15
ar. "	7 10	5 20	12 55	9 55
Gaines,	6 55	....	12 42	9 42
Westfield,	6 19	....	12 06	8 40
Knoxville	6 05	....	11 50	8 25
Osceola,	5 55	....	11 41	8 06
Elkland,	5 51	....	11 36	8 00
Lv Addison,	5 15	....	11 05	7 15
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

READ DOWN.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Lv K'ting Smt	....	12 40	7 50	9 10
Austin	6 40	1 05	8 20	9 50
Costello	6 47	1 14	....	....
Wharton	6 59	1 26	....	....
Cross Fork Jct.	7 44	2 09	....	....
Corbett	8 11	2 36	....	....
Germania	8 22	2 47	....	....
Ar. Galeton,	8 28	....	....	....
Lv. Galeton,	8 38	2 53	....	....
Gaines	8 50	3 06	....	....
Westfield	9 33	3 43	....	....
Knoxville	9 47	3 56	....	....
Osceola	9 58	4 06	....	....
Elkland	10 03	4 11	....	....
Ar. Addison	10 34	4 43	....	....
	A. M.	P. M.	....	....

Read up. Read down.

P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
....	5 10	10 00	Ar. Galeton Lv	6 30	1 05
....	4 51	9 41	Walton	6 47	1 24
....	4 27	9 17	Newfield Jct	7 13	1 50
....	4 09	8 59	West Bingham,	7 30	2 06
....	3 58	8 48	Genesee	7 41	2 18
....	3 53	8 43	Shongo	7 46	2 24
....	3 30	8 20	dp Wellsville ar	8 06	2 46
....	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
....	4 40	10 10	ar. Galeton lv	8 20	2 00
....	4 19	9 59	Gaines	....	....
....	3 50	9 38	lv. Ansonia ar	9 12	3 32
			STATIONS.		
....	P. M.	A. M.	ar dp	A. M.	P. M
....	2 00	7 30	Cross F'k Junc.	11 00	6 05
....	1 00	6 30	dp Cross Fork ar	12 00	7 00

All trains run daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Keating Summit with W. N. Y. & P. R. R. for all points north and south.

At Ansonia with Fall Brook R. R. for all points north and south.

At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R. west for Coudersport, east for Ulysses and points on Cowanesque Valley branch of Fall Brook R.R.

At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.

At Addison with Erie R. R., for points east and west.

At Wellsville with Erie R. R. for points east and west.

H.C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Buffalo, N.Y
W. C. PARK, Gen'l Supt. Galeton, Pa.

AUDITORS' REPORT

—OF—

SHIPPEN TOWNSHIP FOR THE YEAR 1898.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In order to protect the investors in Shippen township securities, as well as to conserve the interests of the taxpayers of said township, we wish to state that the amount of the common road fund for 1899, will be about $1,600, and any Supervisors' orders issued in excess of said amount will be illegal and payment of them will be resisted. The Supervisors' Pay Fund, will be about $1,100, and any Supervisors' Pay orders issued in excess of said amount will be illegal and payment of them will likewise be resisted. Information as to the amount of Supervisors' orders issued on the Common Road Fund can at any time be obtained on application to the Township Clerk, D. N. Chandler.

C. R. KLINE,
CHAS. KING,
A. O. SWARTWOOD,
Auditors.

Emporium, Pa., March 29, 1899.

S. D. HOUSLER, Poormaster, in account with Shippen Township Poor Fund.

DR.

Received from the County Treasurer.....$ 805 50
Received from L. Lockwood, Coll........ 215 00
Received from P. S. Culver, Coll......... 39 45
Balance due Poor Fund for 1897..... .... 271 43

$1,331 38

CR.

By Sundry payments for the relief of Shippen township poor......$ 859 53
By services as Poormaster 105 days at $1.50 157 50
To balance due Poor Fund........... 314 35

$1,331 38

We, the undersigned Auditors of Shippen township hereby certify that we examined, audited, adjusted and settled the account of S. D. Housler, Poormaster, in account with the Shippen Township Poor Fund, and the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the same.

Witness our hands and seals this 29th day of March, 1899.

C. R. KLINE,
CHAS. KING,
A. O. SWARTWOOD,
Auditors.

THOS. WADDINGTON, Poormaster, in account with Shippen Township Poor Fund.

DR.

Received from County Treasurer........$ 749 50
Received from Wm. Filling estate....... 31 50
Received from S. D. Housler........... 4 00
Received from L. Lockwood, Coll........ 131 30
Balance due T. Waddington............ 26 55

Total..............................$ 942 85

CR.

By sundry payments for relief of the Shippen township poor...............$ 843 85
By services as Poormaster 66 days @ $1.50 99 00

Total..............................$942 85

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Shippen township, hereby certify that we have examined, audited, adjusted and settled the account of Thos. Waddington, Poormaster, with the Poor Fund of Shippen township, and the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the same.

Witness our hands and seals this 29th day of March, 1899.

C. R. KLINE,
CHAS. KING,
A. O. SWARTWOOD,
Auditors.

W. W. LEWIS, Supervisor, in account with Shippen township.

DR.

To amount of 1898 duplicate..............$ 353 05
To amount of Sundry orders drawn...... 1,326 94
Balance due W. W. Lewis,............... 602 88

Total..............................$2,282 87

CR.

By exonerations.........................$ 6 08
By amount of duplicate worked.......... 326 04
By paid sundry persons for work done on roads.................................. 1,032 36
By paid freight on sewer pipe........... 16 12
By paid R. Lyons services as Town Clerk 25 00
By paid J. A. Fisher, repairing scraper.. 2 10
By paid Climax Powder Co., powder.... 7 50
By paid C. B. Howard & Co., lumber..... 14 03
By paid Walker, Howard & Co., hardware 30 00
By paid ½ Barlow Hardware Co., sewer pipe.................................... 19 14
By paid auditing 1898 accounts, ½....... 17 00
By 133 days as Supervisor, @ $1.50........ 199 50
By paid S. S. Hacket, printing bill....... 80 00
By orders refunded...................... 508 00

Total..............................$2,282 87
By balance due W. W. Lewis............ 602 88

W. W. LEWIS, Supervisor, in account with Shippen Township Supervisors' Pay Tax.

DR.

Received from County Treasurer........$ 216 00
Received from P. S. Culver, Coll......... 150 25

Total..............................$ 366 25

CR.

By paid Johnson & McNarney...........$ 216 00
By paid Ella A. Parsons.................. 82 00
By paid R. P. Heilman.................. 3 05
By paid E. P. Easterbrooks.............. 3 75
By paid Jos. Craven..................... 12 00
By paid R. P. Heilman.................. 12 76
By paid S. S. Hacket.................... 31 35
By paid P. S. Culver.................... 5 34

Total..............................$ 366 25

W. W. LEWIS, Supervisor, in account with Shippen Township Road Fund to pay orders.

DR.

To tax of 1896............................$ 146 65
To tax of 1897............................ 524 00
Balance due W. W. Lewis................ 1 00

Total..............................$ 671 65

CR.

By paid sundry orders, 1896..............$ 146 65
By paid sundry orders, 1897.............. 525 00

Total..............................$ 671 65
Balance due W. W. Lewis................ 1 00

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Shippen township, hereby certify that we have examined, audited, adjusted and settled the several accounts of W. W. Lewis, Supervisor, in account with the several road funds of Shippen township and the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the same.

Witness our hands and seals this 29th day of March, 1899.

C. R. KLINE,
CHAS. KING,
A. O. SWARTWOOD,
Auditors.

A. CHEESBRO, Supervisor, in account with Shippen township.

DR.

To amount of 1898 duplicate........ .....$ 486 63
To sundry orders drawn.................. 1,030 15
Balance due A. Cheesbro,................ 594 93

Total..............................$2,111 71

CR.

By exonerations..........................$ 22 78
By amount of duplicate worked.......... 425 22
By amount paid sundry persons for work done on roads.......................... 947 22
By paid Cameron County Press, 1898, printing bill.......................... 80 00
By paid Barlow Hardware Co., ½ sewer pipe.................................... 19 15
By paid C. B. Howard & Co., lumber.... 79 80
By paid Adams Express Co............. 1 55
By paid Walker, Howard & Co., hardware................................ 9 28
By paid A. H. Shafer, surveying......... 21 00
By paid Emporium Machine Co., repairing road machine.................... 1 30
By paid J. A. Fisher, blacksmithing..... 4 25
By paid Sinnemahoning Iron & Coal Co., timber.................................. 20 00
By paid Johnson & McNarney........... 25 00
By paid C. J. Goodnough, typewriting... 7 00
By paid E. W. Gaskill, lumber........... 2 86
By paid Auditors for 1898, ½............. 17 00
By paid J. L. Reid, lumber............... 18 80
By paid A. Cheesbro, time and pine lumber in 1897............................ 14 50
By paid A. Cheesbro, 130 days @ $1.50..... 195 00
By orders No.'s 5, 15, 38, and 40 redeemed 200 00

Total..............................$2,111 71
Balance due A. Cheesbro,................ 594 93

A. CHEESBRO, Supervisor, in account with Shippen Township Road Fund to pay orders.

DR.

To tax of 1896............................$ 559 80
To tax of 1897............................ 559 14
To tax of 1898............................ 495 80

Total..............................$1,614 74

CR.

By paid sundry orders, 1896..............$ 559 80
By paid sundry orders, 1897.............. 559 14
By paid sundry orders, 1898.............. 495 80

Total..............................$1,614 74

A. CHEESBRO, Supervisor, in account with Shippen Township Supervisors' Pay Tax.

DR.

Received from County Treasurer........$ 114 13
Received from L. Lockwood, Coll........ 51 45

Total..............................$ 165 58

CR.

By paid N. A. Ostrum....................$ 2 64
By paid I. H. Legget,..................... 3 25
By paid L. K. Huntington................ 12 69
By paid C. J. Goodnough................ 47 68
By paid J. D. Logan..................... 35 00
By paid Johnson & McNarney........... 58 07
Balance due fund........................ 6 25

Total..............................$ 165 58

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Shippen township, hereby certify that we have examined, audited, adjusted and settled the several accounts of A. Cheesbro, Supervisor, in account with the several road funds of Shippen township and the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the same.

Witness our hands and seals this 29th day of March, 1899.

C. R. KLINE,
CHAS. KING,
A. O. SWARTWOOD,
Auditors.

A. CHEESBRO and W. W. LEWIS, supervisors, in account with Shippen Special Road Fund.

DR.

Received of County Treasurer,...........$2,495 29
Received of L. Lockwood, Collector,..... 436 13

$2,931 42

CR.

By judgments paid as follows:
No. 9, April Term, 1883..................$ 43 25
No. 41, Jan. Term, 1883.................. 356 54
No. 6, April Term, 1883.................. 152 68
No. 13, April Term, 1883................. 207 09
No. 21, April Term, 1883................. 116 94
No. 9, April Term, 1883.................. 422 19
No. 9, April Term, 1883.................. 121 39
No. 39, Jan. Term, 1883.................. 398 41
No. 8, Sept. Term, 1883.................. 120 25
No. 6, April Term, 1883.................. 250 00
No. 6, April Term, 1883.................. 56 91
No. 6, April Term, 1883.................. 424 00
No. 6, April Term, 1883.................. 201 43
No. 6, April Term, 1883.................. 51 43
Prothonotary's costs...................... 1 10
Prothonotary's costs...................... 1 80
Balance due Special Road Fund........ 6 01

Total..............................$2,931 42

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Shippen township, hereby certify that we have examined, audited, adjusted and settled the accounts of A. Cheesbro and W. W. Lewis, Supervisors, in account with the Special Road Fund of Shippen township and the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the same.

Witness our hands and seals this 29th day of March, 1899.

C. R. KLINE,
CHAS. KING,
A. O. SWARTWOOD,
Auditors.

P. S. CULVER, in account with the several funds of Shippen township.

SPECIAL ROAD FUND.

DR.

To Balance due township April 5, 1898,...$2,534 63

$2,534 63

CR.

By Exonerations, 1893, '94, '95, '96, '97, on lands to be sold,...................... $7 94
By Exonerations for 1896,................. 26 79
By Exonerations for 1897,................. 29 47
To balance due Special Road Fund.. 2,470 43

$2,534 63
Balance due Special Road Fund,... .... $2,470 43

POOR FUND.

DR.

To Balance due township April 5, 1898,... $301 83

CR.

By Exonerations for 1893, '94, '95, '96, '97 on lands to be sold,.................. $5 70
By Exonerations for 1896,................. 18 74
By Exonerations for 1897,................. 17 70
By paid Lyman Lewis, poor master,...... 143 72
By paid S. D. Housler, poor master,..... 39 45
To balance due Poor Fund,.......... 76 52

$301 83
To balance due Poor Fund,.............. 76 52

SUPERVISORS' PAY FUND.

DR.

To balance due township, April 5, 1898,.. $173 50

$173 50

CR.

By Exonerations for 1893, '94, '95, 96, '97 on lands to be sold,................... 30
By Exonerations for 1897,................. 5 81
By paid E. E. Swartwood and G. Minard, supervisors,......................... 131 45
By paid Joe Craven,...................... 12 00
By paid W. F. Lewis...................... 6 80
To balance due Shippen township,... 17 14

$173 50
To balance due Shippen township,...... 17 14

We, the undersigned auditors of Shippen township, hereby certify that we have examined, audited, adjusted and settled the several accounts of P.S.Culver collector in account with the several funds of Shippen township and the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the same.

Witness our hands and seals this 29th day of March, 1899.

C. R. KLINE,
CHAS. KING,
A. O. SWARTWOOD, } Auditors.

L. LOCKWOOD, collector in account with the several funds of Shippen township.

SPECIAL ROAD FUND.

DR.

To amount of 1898 Duplicate,............ $878 81

$878 81

CR.

By Exonerations,......................... $9 25
By 5 per cent. rebate on $369.59,........ 18 47
By 2 per cent. commission $369.59........ 7 39
By 5 per cent commission $145.99........ 7 22
By paid Johnson & McNarney,.......... 436 13
Balance due Shippen Special Road,.. 400 28

$878 81
Balance due Shippen Special Road...... 400 28

POOR FUND.

DR.

To amount of 1898 duplicate............ $615 25

$615 25

CR.

By Exonerations......................... $7 32
By 5 per cent. rebate on $262.48,......... 13 12
By 2 per cent. commission on $262 48,.... 5 24
By 5 per cent. commission on $99.74,..... 4 98
By paid S. D. Housler,................... 215 00
By paid Thos. Waddington,............. 131 30
Balance due Shippen Poor Fund, ... 238 29

$615 25
Balance due Shippen Poor Fund,........ 238 29

SUPERVISORS' PAY FUND.

DR.

To amount of 1898 duplicate,............. $103 74

$103 74

CR.

By Exonerations......................... $1 31
By 5 per cent rebate on $44.34,........... 2 21
By 2 per cent. commission on $44.34...... 88
By 5 per cent. commission on 15.02....... 75
By paid Johnson & McNarney,.......... 51 45
Balance due Supervisors' Pay Fund.. 47 14

$103 74
Balance due Supervisors' Pay Fund,..... 47 14

We, the undersigned auditors of Shippen township, hereby certify that we have examined, adjusted, audited and settled the several accounts of L. Lockwood, collector, in account with the several funds of Shippen township and the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the same.

Witness our hands and seals this 29th day of March, 1899.

C. R. KLINE,
CHAS. KING,
A. O. SWARTWOOD, } Auditors.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF SHIPPEN TOWNSHIP.

LIABILITIES.

Due on Judgments.......................$ 8,098 13
Outstanding orders, 1896................ 632 65
Outstanding orders, 1897................ 214 30
Outstanding orders, 1898................ 1,153 29

Total $10,098 37

ASSETS.

Due Special Road Fund from P. S. Culver, Coll.................................$ 2,470 43
Due Poor Fund, from P. S. Culver, Coll 76 52
Due Supervisors' Pay Fund from P. S. Culver, Coll........................... 17 14
Due Special Road Fund from L. Lockwood, Coll............................. 400 28
Due Poor Fund from L. Lockwood, Coll 238 29
Due Supervisors' Pay Fund from L. Lockwood, Coll........................ 47 14
Due Common Road Fund from County Treasurer............................. 1,174 57
Due Special Road Fund from County Treasurer............................. 1,174 57

Total..................................$ 5,598 94
Liabilities over Assets.................. 4,499 43

$10,098 37

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Shippen township, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the Assets and Liabilities of said Township.

Witness our hands and seals this 29th day of March, 1899.

C. R. KLINE,
CHAS. KING,
A. O. SWARTWOOD,
Auditors.

Spring!

We have got an entirely new stock of fancy goods in, suitable for the season; at our usual low price.

A nice assortment of new belts, ranging from 10c upwards.

Just arrived—a nice lot of Ladies, and Misses Muslin Underwear and Nightdressess.

In Corset Covers we have a large quantity, in all sizes, ranging from 12c upwards.

In Heminways embroidery silks, we keep all the newest shades.

Embroidery, Linens.

We have one of the best assorted stocks in laces and embroideries.

Here too you will find Lace Curtains, Window Laces, Silkolines and Likesilks.

Towels and Towelings, Linen Damask Tablings and Napkins.

We are headquarters for the famous Black Cat brand of Hosiery.

Come and see our new Shirt Waists.

D. E. OLMSTED,

Near ODD FELLOWS HALL.

J. A. Fisher,

PRACTICAL

Horse Shoer,

Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

UP TO DATE
BOOK COMMERCIAL AND JOB PRINTING
AT THIS OFFICE.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES INDIGESTION.

SENATOR QUAY IS VINDICATED.

Great Popular Demonstration Over His Triumphant Acquittal in Court.

ENEMIES COMPLETELY ROUTED.

Collapse of One of the Greatest Conspiracies in the History of the Nation After a Ten Days' Session in the Courts of Philadelphia.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, April 25.—Colonel Matthew Stanley Quay has been completely vindicated by a jury of his piers in the trial growing out of a dastardly conspiracy of his political enemies. Twelve American citizens, "good men and true," have found a verdict of "not guilty" in what will be memorable as the most celebrated case in court in the political history of this country.

This closing chapter in the history of persecution and character assassination was marked by scenes such as have never been paralleled in and about a Philadelphia court room. The minute the verdict was announced it was pandemonium let loose. Men shouted and tossed their hats and surged about this silent but happy man. Women cried, waved their handkerchiefs and tried to throw their arms about his neck. In the midst of it all Quay, dignified, silent, with face as imperturbable as ever, grasped hands as they came and vainly tried to elbow his way to a place where he could be alone.

He said but few words, but there was a softness in the tone of his voice as he repeatedly murmured "Thank you." He felt more than he said, for to him it was the flood tide of light after the hour of darkness. His triumph had come and, best of all, this man who has been hounded as few have been hounded before, saw and heard and felt that the people were with him.

THE VERDICT RECEIVED.

It was a few minutes before 11 o'clock on Friday last when the jury appeared in court and Crier Hart stepped forward and in cold, official accents said: "Gentlemen of the jury, are you agreed upon your verdict?"

Foreman Hill, who is a blonde haired young man, nodded his head as he answered: "Yes, sir."

THE VERDICT.

"How say you? Do you find the defendant guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty," came the answer in a voice that could be heard all over the room."

If the jurors answered to the next question, "And so say you all?" no one heard it, for the first "burst of a cheer," suppressed by the louder yells of "silence" from the tipstaves, drowned the words. Every one rose to his feet, and the yells of "silence" were followed by cries of "sit down," "sit down."

Quay himself came near giving way. His jaw quivered an instant, his eyes grew moist, but he recovered himself as the big and burly Shapley grasped his hand, excxlaiming, "Let me congratulate you, senator." Mr. Shields was pouring out his congratulations at the same time.

Outside in the corridor there was no judge to be respected and no officer to quell the tumult, for they were all too busy cheering with the rest. He at last managed to edge his way to the corridor. But it was getting from the frying pan into the fire. It wasn't a crowd that was waiting for him. It was a mob drunk with joy, mad with enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer rent the air and hats flew up with the recklessness of frenzy. The guards made no effort to quell the tumult. They were yelling and cheering with the rest. It took the senator nearly ten minutes to reach the corner where the elevators are located. He at last managed to get clear of the mob.

ANOTHER OVATION.

The news had already reached the first floor, and another howling, cheering mob was waiting for the senator, who began to show signs of fear for the first time in his life. It was the same thing on the street, only worse, and when he reached the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets the senator was in the center of a surging throng that must have numbered more than a thousand persons. Crowds of women, who a moment before had been shopping, caught the infection and shouted and stamped and waved their handkerchiefs. Only by the narrowest chance did the silent statesman escape from being Hobsonized then and there, for more than one excited woman tried to throw her arms about his neck. It was a grand testimonial to the American sense of fair play.

At last, by a superhuman effort, the "old man" managed to tear his way through the people and with a run he gained the entrance to the Land Title building. Several women, better runners than the others, were at his heels and were only prevented from getting in the elevator by the slamming of the door.

The senator went direct to Lawyer Shapley's office, where he was met by his son, Richard R. Quay, and a number of his personal friends. The greeting between father and son was affectionate in the extreme.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

The senator was still disinclined to talk, but when some one excitedly denounced Martin, Wanamaker and Gordon, he remarked with a smile: "Well, they made lots of trouble for me." As soon as the excitement had died down Colonel Quay slipped down to the Walton, packed up, and with his son Richard and Private Secretary Wright, took the first train for Washington.

At the Walton and at the depot the senator had to hold two more receptions. Those that witnessed the scene at the station say it was almost without parallel. The hero of the day was almost in danger of his life, and cheers still echoed in his ears as the train pulled out.

Senator Quay had left town when the announcement of his appointment as United States senator was wired from Harrisburg. The action of Governor Stone only added fuel to the fire of enthusiasm, and the plaudits for the executive were as plentiful as were the tributes to Quay.

A JUST VERDICT.

Not even Senator Quay's worst enemy—if he be sane—can gainsay the fact that the verdict was just. The odds were all against acquittal. The district attorney took every advantage of his privilege to stand jurors aside, and he held the whip hand when the 12 men were selected. Judge Biddle also gave the prosecution the widest latitude and they presented all they had, which was—nothing.

District Attorney Rothermel, although he lost the case, made his reputation as a criminal lawyer. He was a match for the other side at every point. The only reason he lost was that he had no case to start with. But during the entire trial Mr. Rothermel was not only a great and ingenuous attorney, but he was a gentle man. The case was a legacy left him by his predecessor. It had been born during the closing agonies of Graham, and conceived when he first tasted the bitter cup of defeat. The trial itself has been remarkable in many ways. It was at the close of the tenth day that the case was submitted to the jury

WIPING OUT THE STAIN

STORY OF COMPANY B, TENTH INFANTRY.

Copyright, 1898. By CHARLES B. LEWIS.

A soldier in blue sat in the shade of a roadside tree a mile in the rear of his camp. He had been at Warrenton three miles away on a pass, and had halted on his way back for a smoke. His home-made briar-root was charged with Virginia leaf, but he had no matches to light it. With his thumb holding the tobacco in the bowl he waited for the coming of a soldier who was following in his footsteps. When this man came up he flung himself down on the grass with a sigh of satisfaction and said:

"Cussed hot day, ain't it?"

"Roastin' hot," replied the other. "Got a match about yer clothes?"

"Of course."

The newcomer, stretched on the broad of his back, shoved his fingers into his vest pocket and brought out a match, but as it was extended he suddenly sat up and withdrew his hand and fixed his eyes on the other's cap.

"What ye lookin' at?"

"At the letters on yer cap."

"Well, what of 'em?"

"Nothin', 'cept I don't want any truck with you. I wouldn't give ye a match if ye never had another smoke on earth!"

The man with the pipe grew pale with anger, but he turned his face away and looked across the fields and made no answer. Both men sat hugging their knees and maintaining silence for four or five minutes. Then the last comer said:

"Yer a company B man, and that settles it with all the rest of us. I'm belonging to company H, same regiment, but it's a shame instead of a thing to brag of. Company 'B'—bah! I heard this mornin' that they was goin' to put women's clothes on ye!"

THE VICTORS SAW BUT ONE MAN ON HIS FEET.

The man with the pipe winced perceptibly, but made no reply.

"Disgraced the Tenth at home and at the front," continued the other. "'Pears to me that this is a good time for you fellers to either desert to the Johnnies or go hang yourselves. We ain't got no use for cowards down here!"

The company B man flushed hotly and bit his lips, but had no word of protest.

"If I'd known you was a B man I wouldn't have sat down here. Darn your hide, but it was a cheeky thing to ask me for a match! D'ye think I'm communin' with a man whose legs run away with him as soon as he hears the sing of a bullet? You go to hades for your matches!"

There was another painful silence, and the last comer was getting up to go when the other turned on him and said:

"I ain't sayin' that company B don't deserve some hard words, but ye are pilin' it on too heavy. Mebbe you don't know exactly how it was?"

"Why, you was detailed to hold a bridge, and the Johnnies had scarcely showed up when you all took leg-bail."

"It was this way: Not a man of us had ever been under fire before. There was some mistake about orders, and we was trying to hold a ford above and one below as well as the bridge. The Johnnies got men over and in our rear before we knowed it, and when the fight opened we got rattled. Everybody knows there were 1,500 to our 100, and didn't we lose two killed and seven wounded? The colonel piled it on to us because he blundered in the orders and wanted to cover his tracks."

"Mebbe there is somethin' in that," said the company H man reflectively, "but all of ye came running into camp like a flock of sheep. 'Pears to me that ye ought to have stuck right there and lost at least 50 men."

"Well, nobody can tell how he is goin' to act when under fire for the first time. We'll get another show some day, and I'm bettin' there won't be any runnin' away. It's mighty tough on company 'B' to be called a passel of cowards, and to be chaffed and hooted by the rest of ye, but this war ain't over yet. Just wait and see how the rest of ye pan out when the Johnnies close in on three sides and begin to pump bullets by the barrelful."

"You said you wanted a match," observed the critic after a long wait.

"Yes."

"Well, I'm handing it to ye. That's takin' back 'bout half the ugly things I said. Mebbe you fellers wasn't altogether to blame."

"It won't never happen agin," replied the company "B" man as he lighted his pipe and closed his jaws on the stem.

The "H" man rose up and continued his way without a word. He had made concessions, but he would not enter camp in the company of the other. The "B" man sat and smoked and pondered until the tobacco was exhausted. Then he pocketed his pipe and rose up and growled:

"How durned contemptible mean it makes a man feel to be called a coward! If they'll give me another chance I'll fight the whole of Lee's army before I'll obey orders to retreat!"

One morning four months later, the Tenth infantry marched into a Virginia hamlet with orders to hold the position until certain other moves by other troops had been perfected. Down at the end of the long street was a willow-fringed creek crossed by a ford. Company B was detailed at this ford, and other companies sneered and jeered as it marched down the streets. It was a "soft-snap position." The post of danger was on the hill above the town, where the four highways crossed. Two days passed without alarm. Then the pickets thrown out beyond the creek came running in to report the advance of the enemy. As in duty bound, the captain reported the fact to the colonel, and back came the order: "Hold him in check as long as you can and then fall back on the regiment." The man nearest the captain saw him smile as he read and pocketed the order, and they tightened their belts, opened their cartridge-boxes and said to each other:

"We've wanted a show to wipe out that stain, and now we've got it. Might as well shake hands and say good-by, for we're going to die right here!"

A lieutenant and 20 men were sent across the creek to take cover in the willows and check the advance as long as possible. As they peered out at the heavy skirmishing line approaching, the bronzed-faced old sergeant queried of his officer:

"Is it on the cards that they are too many for us?"

"Twenty to one!" replied the lieutenant.

"We'll be licked out o' this in a York minit."

"Well?"

"Then I 'spose we fall back on the company?"

"No; when the confederate line reaches us they will find 15 dead men. We've wanted our chance, and here it is."

"Yer a game man, Lute—yer a game man!" whispered the sergeant as the joy of battle danced in his eyes.

Two minutes later the 15 were fighting a hundred. The enemy was puzzled for a time, but after a few minutes the skirmishers were reenforced and such a fire concentrated upon the covert that the willows were cut to the very ground by the bullets. Ten men were living before this hail of death began and could have retreated across the creek with honor. Two minutes later there were only seven—then four—then two. One of these was the sergeant—the other a private.

"What's the use o' holdin' out?" growled the private as he hugged the earth after a shot.

"Jest to get killed!" replied the sergeant. "They've bin callin' us cowards fur the last four months, and damn their eyes we're goin' to prove 'em liars!"

"Fifteen men, and all dead but these wounded two," said the skirmishers as they reached the fringe and counted the bodies. "Wonder why they didn't fall back on the reserves over there when they saw they couldn't hold us?"

On the other side of the creek, posted behind fences, walls and trees, were the other 80 men of company B. They saw a host of confederates in front, while the wide street at their backs was open for retreat. They knew that the creek could be crossed lower down and their position taken in flank, and here and there a man looked furtively around and wondered why the captain did not order a retreat. A messenger came from the regiment on the hill for company B to fall back in good order. The captain pocketed the brief order and waved the messenger away. Men were waiting for the word to fall back when a corporal growled out:

"Damn yer skins, but are you goin' to make another holy show of yourselves! There will be no retreat. We wanted a show to prove that we could fight and die, and it's come to us."

The waiting was not long. The insignificant strength of the federal force could easily be seen, and a regiment was pushed to the front to carry the ford. It dashed forward with a cheer, but was checked, broken and thrown back, and so many men went down in the bed of the stream that its waters were damned back. A minute for a breathing spell, and then the thousand dashed forward again. This time they carried the ford, and as they moved forward the defending force was taken on both flanks as well as in front. The ground was gained foot by foot, only, and when the field was won at last there was no cheering. The victors saw but one man on his feet. He was hobbling painfully up the long street, and turning now and then to see if he was followed. They could have shot him down, but not a musket was fired.

"How many of you?" was asked of one of the wounded.

"Less than a hundred."

"And why the devil didn't you fall back on the force on the hill?"

"Because it was our chance."

And half a mile up the street the wounded man reached the Tenth infantry as it was moving out of camp and falling back towards the federal lines in the face of superior numbers.

"And who are you?" demanded an officer as he dashed out at the man.

"Tenth infantry, sir."

"What company and where have you been fighting?"

"Company nought, sir, and I've been down there taking my chance. I have to report, sir, that there is no longer any company B. The rebs have got 'em, but they were all dead or wounded first!"

A CHANGE OF TITLE

Copyright, 1898 By M. QUAD

The last man who got out of the stage at Deadwood and entered the shanty hotel to register his name for the night wrote himself down as "John Y. Bloom, President of the United States of America."

"Glad to see you, Mr. President," said the landlord as he extended his hand for the shake. "I am sorry we haven't better accommodations, but I'll take care of you as well as possible."

"Oh, don't put yourself out any," was the careless reply.

"Mrs. Bloom and the children well?" was the query.

"Quite well, thank you."

"Glad to hear it. If I'd only known you were coming I'd have had things in better shape. Just wait a minute, please."

He ran upstairs and into a two-bed room which a couple of travelers had just taken possession of and exclaimed:

"Here, you two critters, pick up your traps and dig out of this! The president of the United States is here, and I want this room for him!"

"But you gave it to us!" was loudly protested.

"Don't make any difference. That was before I knew he was here. Out you go, and one of you, at least, can sleep on the billiard table. I'm not going to chuck President Bloom into no cubbyhole on his first visit."

"Does he give the name of Bloom?" asked one of the travelers, as he gathered up his things.

"Of course."

"Well, the president of the United States happens to be named Grant—Gen. Grant. You ought to know that. This fellow Bloom is guying you."

"Say, he can't be president, of course," mused the landlord.

"Certainly not. Better go down and see about it."

Mine host descended the stairs with a glint in his eye, and walking up to Mr. Bloom he demanded:

"Didn't you tell me you was president of the United States?"

"I did, sir," was the reply.

"But you are not. Gen. Grant is president. I voted for him and ought to have remembered it."

"By George!" exclaimed the guest, with a sudden start, "but you are right about that. Yes, of course, Grant is president. I voted for him, too, and how I came to forget it beats me."

"You seem to be absent-minded?"

"Yes, I am. Yes, that's what ails me. I am not the president of the United States, of course. Just let me scratch that out, will you?"

He ran his pen through the title, and then wrote on the line below: "Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court."

"That's more like it," said the landlord, "and you can pay your bill in advance and sleep under the billiard table!"

Pay of Dress Designers.

It seems hardly credible that a designer of dresses should be receiving bigger salary than one of Queen Victoria's judges. It is stated, however, on good authority, that a fashionable dress designer in the west end of London makes on an average between $25,000 and $30,000 a year.

Swiss Phonographic Clocks.

In Switzerland they are making clocks which do not need hands and faces. The clock merely stands in the hall and you press a button in its stomach, when, by means of the phonographic internal arrangement, it calls out "half-past six" or "23 minutes to 11," as the case may be.

A ZULU BRIDE.

Elaborate Hair Dressing Is the Leading Feature of Her Nuptial Get-Up.

The daughter of a Zulu in comfortable circumstances does not leave her father's kraal without much pomp and many queer rites, which doubtless are held by her people in high estimation. It may be noted, too, that the marriage customs of these dusky Africans are subject to innumerable variations, each tribe having its own peculiarities. Hair-dressing, by the way, is an important feature both to the bride and bridegroom, and the attention paid to the coiffure of the pair would shame the performance of a West end hairdresser who arranges a bride's locks and fastens the orange blossom chaplet. A cone-shaped erection, for instance, is the lawful coiffure of a Zulu wife, and this cannot be legally worn till the marriage rites are duly completed. Save for the all-important one, the head of a Zulu bride is closely shaved, an assegai being used for the purpose; whilst, as soon as a youth is of a marriageable age, his head is shorn to leave a ring around the scalp, and then liberally besmeared with fat and ochre, without which unguents no Zulu would feel fittingly decorated for his bride. When the bridegroom-elect has been shorn of all his hair save the wool on the crown, which is trained in a circular shape and some four inches in diameter, a ring is sewn to this, of gum and charcoal; in this the Zulu thrusts long snuff spoons, needles and small utility articles, and is very proud of his ring, which is the badge of manhood.—Cassell's Magazine.

Wanted His Horse.

A Scotch farmer, celebrated in his neighborhood for his immense strength and skill in athletic exercises, very frequently had the pleasure of contending with people who came to try their strength against him. Lord D——, a great pugilistic amateur, went from London on purpose to fight the athletic Scot. The latter was working in an enclosure at a little distance from his house when the noble lord arrived. His lordship tied his horse to a tree and addressed the farmer. "Friend, I have heard marvelous reports of your skill, and have come a long way to see which of us two is the better wrestler." The Scotchman, without answering, seized the nobleman pitched him over the hedge and then set about working again. When Lord D—— got up: "Well," said the farmer, "have you anything to say to me?" "No," replied his lordship, "but perhaps you'd be good enough to throw me my horse."

A Lapland Drink.

Smoked snow water is a favorite drink in Lapland.

AS FULL AS A GOAT.

The Iowa's Mascot Attends a Wake and Disgraces the American Navy.

The goat of the battleship Iowa succumbed to the temptations of shore leave early one morning recently, and was locked up at the city prison on the charge of "drunk and disorderly," says the San Francisco Chronicle.

In company with three or four jackies from the Iowa the goat had been attending a wake at the undertaking establishment of Carew & English, at Van Ness avenue and Oak street. In the course of the evening his conduct became too boisterous even for a wake.

Officer S. Kain made the arrest, and one of the Iowa jackies who were the companions of the goat's revelry went part way to the station with his disgraced friend, and then at thought of the fun they were all having back at the wake he said to the goat: "Bill, old man, I hope you won't think hard of me if I go back. You're in good hands. Just go along, and I'll join you after a bit."

Thus it happened that the convivial mascot of the warship, stumbling along and bleating occasionally some very unmusical notes, deserted by his messmates in time of heavy weather, was, in the words of the mariner, towed into port with his propeller shaft damaged. After he woke up he was turned over to his friends and taken aboard.

Bill's behavior at the wake is described as having been something remarkable. The services in memory of the dead had lasted through the evening and until two o'clock in the morning. At that hour it was necessary to summon the police to insure the safety of both the living and the dead.

Belligerent Crabs.

The most savage specimen of the crab species is found in Japan, seeming to dream of nothing but fighting, to delight in nothing half so much. The minute he spies another of his kind he scrapes his claws together in rage, challenging him to the combat. Not a moment is wasted in preliminaries, but at it they go, hammer and tongs. It sounds like two rocks grinding against one another as their claws rattle against the hard shells. The sand flies as the warriors push each other hither and thither until at last one of them stretches himself out in the sun, tired to death. But he does not beg for mercy or attempt to run away, only feebly rubbing his claws together in defiance of his foe. That foe comes closer, and with his claws trembling with joy at his victory the conqueror catches hold of one claw of the vanquished crab, twists it until it comes off and bears away the palpitating limb as a trophy of his prowess. Such is a battle between warrior crabs.

HON. BARTLETT TRIPP.

This gentleman will represent the interests of the United States in the pending negotiations between this country, Germany and Great Britain regarding Samoa. Mr. Tripp is a resident of South Dakota, where he stands high as a jurist and citizen. He was minister to Austria during the second Cleveland administration. Lately he has attracted attention by an open letter to the leaders of the democratic party in his state in which he renounces silver and declares himself a firm believer in the gold standard.

PREPARING CORN IN MEXICO.

From the expression of the faces of the Mexican lassies seen in the illustration, which is reproduced from the National Rural and Family Magazine, one would not think they took it as a hardship that they must grind their own corn before making it into cakes. See the intent expression on the face of the little one at the left. No doubt she is wondering whether the chicken will succeed in getting the "peck," which it seems intent upon securing.

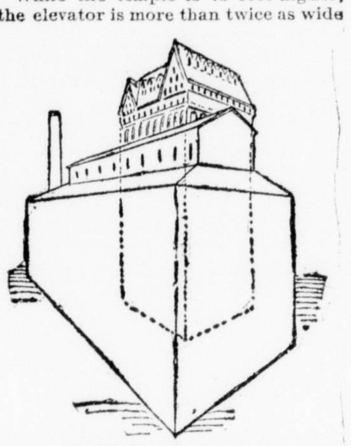
IMMENSE ELEVATOR.

To Be Erected at West Superior at a Cost Estimated at Two Million Dollars.

A good way to get an idea of the size of the enormous grain elevator, contracts for which were let at West Superior, is to compare it with the Masonic temple at Chicago. The dimensions of the two buildings are as follows:

	Masonic Temple.	New elevator.
Height	302 feet	230 feet
Width	170 feet	370 feet
Depth	113 feet	128 feet

While the temple is 72 feet higher, the elevator is more than twice as wide



IMMENSE STRUCTURE.
(Chicago Masonic Temple Dwarfed by a Grain Elevator.)

and is also somewhat deeper. If it was cut down to the same ground dimensions as the Masonic temple and raised corresponding in height it would tower up 175 feet further into the air.

Nor does even this comparison do the new structure justice, for about the central elevator, the dimensions of which are here given, are to be grouped connecting 30 steel storage tanks, each of which will be 50 feet in diameter and 65 feet in height. Each of them will have a storage capacity of over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The total capacity of the elevator will be 6,500,000 bushels, which is 2,500,000 greater than that of the largest elevator now in existence.

The central structure will be a clearing elevator, with a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels, and will be the first cleaning elevator built of steel, over 2,000,000 pounds being used in its construction.

The total cost is estimated at $2,000,000, the contract for the foundation, just let, amounting to $85,000. It is an enterprise of the Great Northern railroad and its president, James J. Hill.

Mr. Hill, says the Chicago Tribune, would only have to build 65 elevators of the same size to handle, at the same time, the total grain crop of the United States.

JUDGE BARTLETT TRIPP.

Representative of the United States on the New Tripartite Samoan Commission.

The president has selected Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota, formerly minister to Austria, as the United States representative on the Samoan joint commission. Mr. Tripp is a leading lawyer of Yankton, S. D. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the territory of Dakota, and has been intimately associated with its progress and of the states which succeeded it. His chief interests now, however, lie with the state of South Dakota. During Mr. Cleveland's first term he appointed Mr. Tripp chief justice of the supreme court of Dakota.

Mr. Tripp was conspicuous as a democrat in the movement for the division of the territory when statehood was to be

JUDGE BARTLETT TRIPP.
(American Representative on the Samoan Commission.)

given to it, and his earnest support of the movement took away its partisan character and made the consummation of the plan possible. When Mr. Cleveland was elected to a second term Mr. Tripp's name was prominently mentioned when the cabinet was being made up, but later he was sent as minister to Austria-Hungary, a position he filled with honor.

Mr. Tripp lately attracted the attention of the public by his open letter to the leaders of the democratic party in his state renouncing silver and declaring himself a firm believer in the gold standard.

No Longer Fashionable.

Chrysanthemums are going out of fashion in England. One society for raising the flowers, after having had ten prosperous years, has been obliged to wind up its affairs owing to the bad business of the last two years.

Peruvian Quicksilver Mine.

There is a quicksilver mine in Peru 170 fathoms in circumference and 480 feet deep. In this profound abyss are streets, squares and a chapel, where religious worship is held.